

What I Saw And Heard

I met the old war governor, P. B. S. Pinchback, a few days ago and I was surprised to see him looking so well. He retains that dignified and aristocratic air that always commands respect. In speaking of politics the governor said that things look lively. He is not inclined to discuss at present the political outlook and neither would he give his opinion concerning candidates in 1908.

He speaks well of the Wizard of Tuskegee. He thinks that he is the greatest man living and is doing more for the negro than any other living man. He thought that the silver anniversary recently held at Tuskegee was the greatest event in the history of any institution, white or black. The character of the men who attended has never been known to turn out in such large numbers, and indeed, said the Governor, the President of the United States is the only man that could draw such a crowd. He is a great admirer of the Wizard.

Mr. A. F. Hilyer has just returned from Philadelphia. In speaking of the "Atonement" and its visit there, he said the press was of one opinion. He is highly elated over its success and the reception that the Philadelphia people gave him and the choral society.

My genial friend Mr. Robert W. Thompson has been quite sick at his home. He is one of the landmarks of Washington.

Major C. A. Fleetwood continues to hold his own. He is just as vigorous as ever. His military carriage is just the same as of old.

The members of the bar are anxious to see the new Police Court completed. Many of them are feeling the effects of the long tramp they are compelled to take daily.

I don't want it understood that I have any feeling against Register J. W. Lyons. I wanted to correct the statements of Spectator, who doesn't seem to have a thorough knowledge of the personnel of the register's office. There are only two clerks in that office. One was there before Register Lyons was appointed and my information is that Deputy Register C. F. Adams is responsible for the appointment of Spectator. Mr. Thomas H. Clark. Several other worthy colored men applied for promotion, but the register, Mr. Lyons, never saw fit to recommend them when he had an opportunity. Lieut. Toomy, a brainy colored man who passed the civil service examination while a messenger in the register's office, was never recommended for a clerkship. White clerks were always preferable. The white clerks themselves were surprised to see no colored clerks promoted. I think it would be wise for Spectator to correct his figures as well as his former publication in the Guardian. I am an admirer of Spectator and am surprised to see him commit such a blunder.

Mr. Vernon will be confirmed. There is nothing in the charges against him. President Roosevelt was thoroughly convinced of that when he sent his name to the Senate. There is no man in the country that has the record Mr. Vernon has. His wife is a most accomplished lady and the best people in the West speak well of the coming register. He will be confirmed next week.

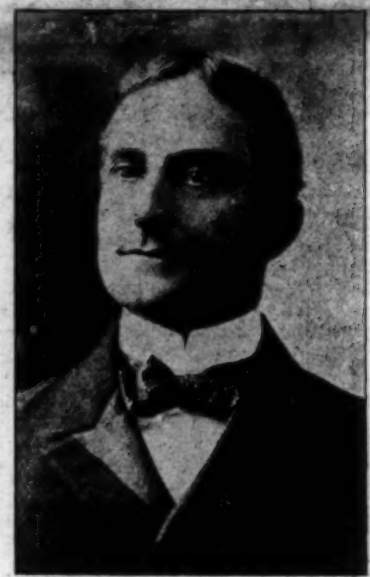
Fairplay.

HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER PEARRE.

The Republicans of the Sixth District of Maryland are more than fortunate in having as their representative in Congress, Hon. George Alexander Pearre, who has made a record of which the nation is proud. Representative Pearre has appointed more Republicans to office, and especially colored, than any Congressman in the State of Maryland. He is ready at all times to render aid to his constituents and he is not the man to turn you down on account of color or condition. There are but few men in the State of Maryland who have aided the colored Republicans and these men are the friends of Representative Pearre. This gentleman is allied to the old school of Republicans, who believe in defending human rights and having men appointed to office who are citizens of the State and county in which they live. The Republicans of the Sixth District should see that Mr. Pearre gets their votes for nomination and their solid support after nominated. No better man can be selected at this time to carry the Sixth Maryland District. Mr. Pearre has been more of an honor to the district than any man preceding him. He has done more and is doing more for his constituents and because of a few disgruntled politicians having been disappointed in getting what they wanted, the honest voters of the district are asked to join in with them to defeat his re-nomination. Has Mr. Pearre's record been of such a character to warrant his

defeat? Has he been false to his constituents? Has he imposed greater burdens upon the people than they are able to carry? If he is not guilty of any of the offenses above, why should not he be renominated and elected? Information reaches The Bee that the small faction in Montgomery County is opposed to Mr. Pearre on personal grounds. Some time ago a communication was inadvertently published in this paper from one of the disgruntled members of the small faction in Montgomery County, which plainly showed that the men wanted offices and because they failed to get them the voters in Montgomery County, Md., are asked to defeat Mr. Pearre. The Republicans in the county have sent an article to this paper to the effect that they will not endorse the personal fight against him. This is the right position for the Republicans to assume. Why should they join in to defeat Mr. Pearre because other men have been appointed to office? There is every reason to believe that Mr. Pearre will be renominated and elected on his record alone, notwithstanding the opposition of the spoilsmen. Mr. Pearre, Republican of Cumberland, Md., was born in that city July 16, 1860. He is a native Marylander to start off with. He is the son of Hon. George A. Pearre and Mary Worthington. He obtained his early education at private schools, Allegany County Academy, St. James College, University of West Virginia, and Princeton University. It is said that he was a bright and apt boy at school and quick to conceive and to impart. He doesn't talk very much. He is a worker. You never know what he is doing till after it is done.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, having graduated at the law school of Maryland University, of Baltimore; in active practice ever since. It was not long before he became popular with his constituents, who honored him by electing him to the State Senate by a majority of 400, and served in the sessions of 1890 and 1892. Having made such a brilliant record in the State Sen-



HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER PEARRE.

ate, the Republicans nominated and elected him prosecuting attorney by a majority of 1,400, which office he held till he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1898. In that contest he received 18,878 votes to 14,372 for his opponent, C. T. Poffenberger, a plurality of 4,506, carrying all the counties in the district for the first time in its history; re-elected to the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses, receiving 18,310 votes to 14,479 for R. C. Konneweg and 1,063 for J. C. Hopkins, Prohibitionist. Re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress. This distinguished young Republican has made the greatest record of any man that has ever represented the Sixth Maryland District, Democrat or Republican, and the constituents of Mr. Pearre have decided to unite in his renomination and election. Mr. Pearre is popular with the administration and influential in Congress. Wherever he goes he is treated with the greatest consideration. Certainly the Republican voters of the Sixth District should be glad to know that they have such a representative in Congress. There are men in Congress today who can't cross the doorstep of the Executive Mansion or any of the departments, but Hon. George Alexander Pearre is a welcome visitor wherever he goes.

Brighton Beach Racing Association. Races, July 17th to August 4th, October 1 to October 6.

At the recent earthquake at San Francisco there was no distinction between the rich and poor in regards to their sleeping quarters. (This goes to show the power of God.)

In the Chinese quarters of San Francisco the recent events revealed that the Orientals had places of different sorts several hundred feet under ground, where all manner of vice was practiced.

THE TAYLOR BILL.

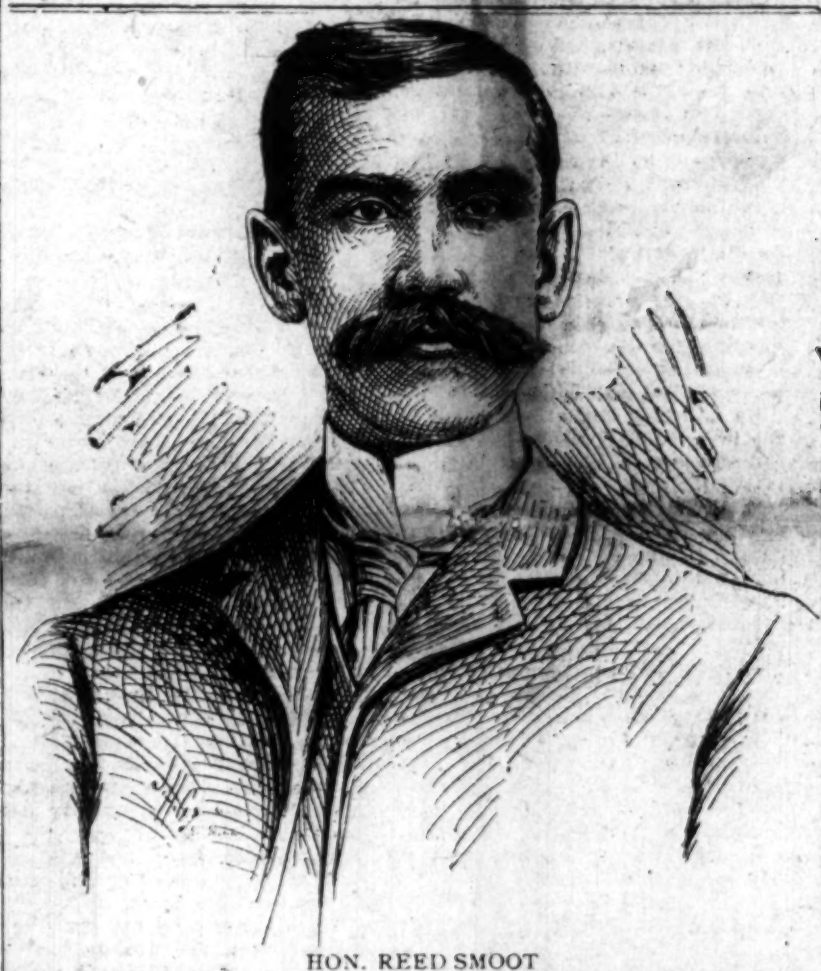
Editor The Bee:

There has just been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman E. L. Taylor, of Ohio, a bill (H. R. No. 17,511) for the regulation of employment agencies in the District of Columbia.

That some effective regulation is needed for the system of employment of servants, is acknowledged by everyone who has given it any degree of examination. There are lots of fake offices, dishonest and untrustworthy servants, dishonest and unreasonable employers. The offices which, it must be acknowledged, are not models in their methods, have to bear the brunt of the complaints, both from employers and servants. We admit that these offices, but abuse of a thing is no argument against a proper use, hence regulation is in order.

The Taylor bill has some good points about it, chief among which are the increase in the license fee from \$10 to \$25, the exclusion of employment offices from living or bed rooms, investigation of references, and the per centum plan for fees, collectable at end of first week, rather than prepayment.

The objectionable features about the bill are as follows:



HON. REED SMOOT

1. The bond feature of \$1,000. No private individual or bonding company will go a bond of \$1,000 for less than \$50, which is tantamount to a license fee of \$75. It seems to me that the mere paying of the license, together with other restrictions and penalties recited in the bill, and which are not here mentioned, are sufficient to make agents behave themselves.

2. The return of fees to employer and servant, under the conditions mentioned in the bill, is both impractical and unfair. Better let agents retain the fees and require them to "deliver the goods," as we would the hat or shoe man, subject to the prescribed penalties.

3. Any attempt to fix by law the price at which a man shall sell his stock or goods, as is done in the Taylor bill, is contrary to the spirit of our American free institutions. It is sumptuary law, a feature of legislation against which our wisest legislators and law-makers have declared from the foundation of our government.

They have no more right to say what an employment agent shall charge an employer for his services in securing him a servant, or a servant for securing a situation, than they have to say what a physician or lawyer shall charge for his services, or a hat dealer for his hats. The equity in the case would come about through the medium of competition. We approve and commend the per centum idea, but dispute the right by others to fix the rate.

4. The feature requiring agents to refund car fare paid out by servants while going to and from places to which they are sent in search of work, is condemned for the reason that it is open to much imposition and unfairness on the part of those mischievously disposed.

Let us have some effective regulation, but alike in a spirit of justice to the employer, the servant and the middle man.

Respectfully,
Jno. T. C. Newsum.

Coming! WILLIAMS and WALKER "Abyssinia"!!!
Convention Hall, April 30, May 1 & 2

"THE ATONEMENT"

AND THE S. COLERIDGE TAYLOR CHORAL SOCIETY.

The long expected presentation of the "Atonement" by the S. Coleridge Taylor Choral Society was made Wednesday evening, May 18, at the Congregational Church, and needless to say will be looked back to in life by every music lover present as an epoch. There is no way to compare the "Atonement" with "Hiawatha," the other production of the same author, which this society has made familiar to our ears, the music of the two is as absolutely unrelated as the subjects treated, and it would be difficult to conceive of music from human brains and heart that could be more completely the embodiment of each subject. In the "Atonement" Mr. Taylor fills the soul of every attentive listener, Christian or not, with an exaltation and reverence that is simply marvelous, but of which space will not allow more extended comment.

The always splendid chorus rendered in this some of the best work it has ever shown. In fact, its every appearance has evidenced a marked improvement upon each preceding. The Director, Prof. Lawton, has gained individually greatly

among our people, and the chorus as "second to none."

There is still one voice in the chorus which was not noticeable generally, but in the fortissimo passages, sounded like rattling a stick on fence palings. I could not definitely locate it from my seat, but it needs to be "twenty-three."

Hiawatha will doubtless hold the lead in popularity as between the two, but to those who can enjoy a higher grade of music for music's sake, and to the reverent Christian, the "Atonement" will remain a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Nokomis.

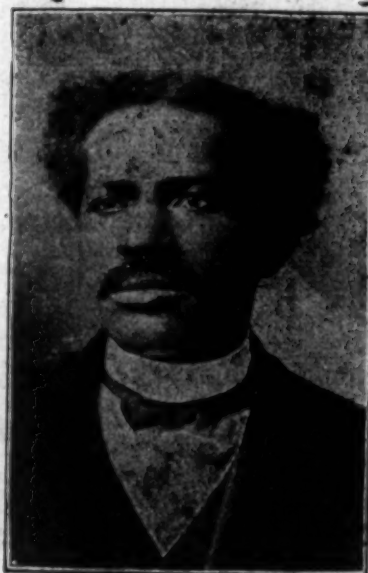
GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Fiftieth Anniversary and Golden Jubilee of Galbraith A. M. E. Church, 5th street, between L and M streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., concluded its exercises Monday evening the 16th inst. The exercises to say the least was a complete success. The public services were largely attended and the collections all that could be desired. The average from all sources was more than a \$100 per week for more than seven weeks.

Every department of the church is in splendid condition and the outlook for Galbraith Church was never so promising. It is said by many that Bishop Clinton's Easter sermon at Galbraith was one of the greatest efforts of his life. Bishop Clinton is rapidly becoming a foremost and most aggressive churchman of the times.

The Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Conference has made the most substantial progress under his administration in her history. Bishop Clinton is in full sympathy and actual contact with his men and all indications point to the fact that he will be retained upon this Episcopal District for the next six or eight years. Sunday, April 29th will be Denominational Day at Galbraith Church. Every member in the church is requested to contribute from fifty cents to a dollar.

At eleven A. M. Dr. Jesse B. Calbert, presiding elder of the St. Louis District, will deliver the sermon. At night the pastor will preach.



REV. CORROTHERS

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, P. A. Wallace, W. H. Ricks, J. M. Washington, Miss Grace Addison and Miss Emma Wallace were the Zion representatives who attended the Washington District Convention and Sunday school Convention at Avondale, Pa., last week. There was a large attendance, among which were some of the chief leaders of the church, including Drs. M. R. Franklin, the General Steward of the Convention; J. F. Moland, Gen'l Manager of the Publishing House and Bishop B. W. Clinton.

When the report of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, of this city was read, the unparalleled success that had attended the labors of Rev. Corrothers created quite a discussion, at the conclusion of which Dr. B. J. Bolding of Baltimore, moved that the Conference endorse Rev. Corrothers for the Bishopric, which motion was seconded and put into effect by Dr. M. L. Gaylock of Harrisburg, Pa., and received the unanimous vote of the Conference.

The Annual Session of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference will meet at Harrisburg, Pa., May 16. Bishop Clinton will preside.

Joe Gans and Jimmy Gardner of Lowell will be matched in a day or two to meet at Chelsea, Mass.

The second Jefferson Davis, governor of Arkansas, having been nominated by the Democratic primary, will be elected to the United States Senate. He advocates lynching, etc. He also refused to dine with the President of the United States.

Ireland will hold its first exposition in 40 years on Erin's soil at Dublin during the summer of 1907.

There are 136,000 registered paupers in London, England.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS HEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The advertising blotters of the Knoxville Engraving Co. are unique and show three of the company's principal departments.

Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer was untiring in his efforts to make the rendition of the "Atonement" a success, and his efforts were signally crowned.

Mrs. Brown, the mother of Miss H. Q. Brown and Mr. Jere Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated her 88th birthday anniversary Easter Sunday. She was given many tokens of esteem.

Mr. G. F. Von Chinn, a graduate of Howard University is president of one of the best political organizations of today. It is known as the Illinois State Republican League.

The first issue of the "Weekly Reporter," Chicago, Ill., was published last week. Its appearance is most pleasing and the matter contained is interesting and timely. J. Hockley Smiley is Editor and publisher.

According to reports, the color line is drawn in Lynn, Mass. Some of the residents object to being neighborly with Mr. John F. Fox, who has bought an estate in a desirable section. The color of the skin is considered in more sections than one.

The anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare was celebrated last Monday night at the Arlington Hotel, this city, by the students of the Hickman School of Acting.

Senator Platt left Washington last Monday night for Owego, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his brother, Frederick E. Platt, which took place at the home of the Platt's at Owego last Tuesday.

Twenty-five girls who are boarders at the Christian Home for Working girls at Pittsburg, were taken sick early last Monday morning. It is thought that poison was introduced accidentally into the food at dinner last Monday.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., was visited with a heavy fall of spring snow last Monday morning.

It is stated that Father Gapon, the former leader of St. Petersburg working men, was hanged by resolutions on April 10.

Ambassador Reid while motoring one morning this week from his residence to London to attend the Derasse-wild wedding—ran over a fifteen-year old boy entering Luton on his bicycle.

John Van Sawn, vice-president of the G. W. Dillingham Publishing Co. shot and killed himself this week at New York.

Seventy-five horses were burned to death last Monday in a fire which destroyed the large barn of the Warman, Black, Chamberlin Company, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Orders were issued this week to the employees of the local machine shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company at Pa., that during the suspension of mining the men will work only two weeks a month.

Charles Olmstead, president of the Merchants Banking Company at Fostoria, Ohio, died suddenly in that city this week of heart disease.

Secretary Taft delivered an address on "American Citizenship" at Yale University this week.

Viscount Sinzo Aoki, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, spent two hours at Chicago one day this week as a guest of the Union League Club.

It is stated that Admiral Severa, of Madrid, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Santiago, has been appointed chief of the maritime district Ferrel.

Fire totally destroyed the acid department of the Home Mixture Guano Company last week at Columbia, Ga. The loss is about \$100,000.

MCKINLEY'S INITIALS BY HIS OWN HAND.

Simple Bit of Cardboard That Made Aulick Palmer United States Marshal.

Aulick Palmer, United States Marshal for the District, today came into possession of a simple, plain piece of pasteboard which he prizes very highly. It contains the autograph initials of the late President McKinley and is the instruction of the President to the Attorney General of the United States to nominate Mr. Palmer as marshal of the District.

The card is in the handwriting of President McKinley and is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington.
"Atty Gen.—Nominate Aulick Palmer, of the D. C., for marshal of the Dist.

"W.M.McK."

The card was presented to Marshal Palmer today by Attorney Tracy L. Jeffords. The latter, however, declined to say how he came into possession of the highly prized souvenir.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION TO BE OPENED THIS SUMMER.

More Than a Million Acres Will Be Turned Over to Homeseekers and Prospectors by Uncle Sam.

Washington.—The opening of a portion of the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming, which is scheduled for some time this summer, promises to inaugurate a stampede of prospectors as well as settlers into that region.

Uncle Sam has thrown barriers around this reservation for many years and, notwithstanding the importunities of all classes of miners, has steadily refused to allow any explorations to be made. A few prospectors have ventured across the line, but were always driven back by watchful scouts.

Some of the prospectors in their brief stay secured specimens of minerals and the impression has now gone forth that portions of the ceded area are exceedingly rich in minerals of various kinds.

Congress at the last session passed the necessary legislation to open more than a million acres of this reservation to settlement and exploration. The agricultural areas will be opened under the form adopted by the land office in opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, the selections being made by lottery.

With a mean average of rainfall of about 13 inches a year, the climate is too arid for the raising of crops without irrigation, but a large amount of water in the two rivers is available for this use. By the construction of irrigation canals wide areas of the basin lands could be brought under cultivation, especially if the flood waters of the mountain slopes could be stored for use during the dry season. The greater part of the region is well adapted for grazing and this undoubtedly will be its principal use. Fully two-thirds of the land bears a fair growth of nutritious grasses, and water for stock is within reach, excepting in a few districts.

In portions of the Owl Creek mountains granites and associated schists are exposed, containing gold and other ores, which may possibly occur in sufficient amount to be of economic importance, while in the southern end of the Shoshone range, which constitutes the northwestern corner of the ceded area, there may possibly be found a southern extension of the mineral veins of the Kiriwa region. Coal deposits occur in the center of the ceded area, and, although probably they may not merit extensive working, they will afford a useful local supply.

The only settlers now in the ceded area are a few Indians and white men who have married squaws, and the ranches of these persons are widely scattered along the rivers and on the creeks near the foot of the mountains.

DESCENDS STAIRS ON HEAD

Remarkable Performance of Paris Acrobat on Wager with American.

Paris.—The police here are accustomed to strange sights, especially at carnival time, but none of their previous experiences had prepared them for the spectacle presented on the steps of the opera house at eleven o'clock last night.

With his feet in the air and his arms serenely folded, a gentleman was descending the broad stairs on his head. Bump! bump on every step, with painful precision, down he came.

Arriving finally on the pavement of the Place de l'Opera, the acrobat, to the relief of the police, once more assumed the ordinary attitude. Clapping his aching head, he made for the nearest chemist.

The acrobat, Franconi, explained to the policeman that his performance was the result of a wager with an American.

That Awful Thirteen.

The Thirteen club of New York ate an evening meal in the Flatiron restaurant not long ago. Rudolph Mayers (count the letters) attended the feast as a waiter. He is 39 years old, which is three times 13. He waited on table No. 13, at which 13 diners had spread their napkins. On the way from the kitchen all the waiters were required to pass under a ladder. Mayers, laden with an order of oysters, 13 per plate, paused before passing under the fatal string of rungs. As he hesitated, a serving man behind gave him a shove. He tripped against the ladder, spilling the oysters and bringing down the ascending contrivance which struck and fractured his skull.

Bock Beer Insanity.

"Bock beer insanity" made its annual appearance in the court for the insane at the detention hospital in Chicago the other day. Each year with the advent of bock beer in the saloons there is a sudden increase in the number of alcoholic insane patients, who attribute their troubles to an overindulgence in the seductive fluid. The other day ten of the 23 patients before Judge Staley were described as bock beer cases.

Wild Swans at Clinton.

A flock of 13 wild swans, the first seen on the Mississippi river for years, alighted in an open place just above the bridge opposite Clinton, Ia., one day lately. The birds were a pretty sight, all being pure white in color, with long, arched necks. After spending some hours in the water without being disturbed, the flock took up its northward journey. The old river men say the flight of swans northward is an infallible sign of spring weather.

PICTURESQUE ROCK GONE.

Famous Old Landmark at Santa Monica Crumbles During Rainstorm.

Santa Monica, Cal.—After having withstood the storms for generations, picturesque Arch rock, one of the historic landmarks of the beach above Fort Los Angeles, has finally succumbed to the action of the elements. The rainstorm of Saturday night proved its undoing. Sunday morning it was discovered that the natural arch that spanned the two columns through which the county road passed had crumbled and fallen, blocking traffic.

Arch rock was as old as the hills when the mission padres who preceded Father Junipero Serra to this bay first wended their way up the coast in search for an easy route to the Spanish missions situated farther north. It had no historic significance other than its natural beauty and romantic surroundings. It was a familiar landmark to all tourists, and tally-ho parties to this spot were included in all itineraries of the sightseers.

Indians and Mexicans who lived in this section early in the century have handed down its traditions as they received them from their sires and grandfathers, and according to their stories the rock was formerly much larger than it is now and when the sea was at its height the waters rushing through the cave would roar and reecho as the mad breakers would dash against the sides of the tunnel. Year by year it has wasted away. The storm of last March hastened the disintegration, and the arch was further weakened a year ago when the road builders tore away the loose stones that threatened to fall upon passersby.

PIPE COLD AIR FROM WELLS

Cheap and Effective House Cooling System Put in Use in Montana Town.

Helena, Mont.—The town of Thompson Falls, in Missoula county, has a strange system of cold storage. In the hottest days in summer it is possible to keep living rooms at a temperature of 65 degrees, and butter, eggs and meat are kept cool and fresh without the least trouble. The best part of the cold storage system is that it costs absolutely nothing after the plant has been installed.

Thompson Falls has a large number of wells that furnish cold, fresh air, which rushes upward all summer long. The wells are dug for water, but the supply of cold air is fully as important.

The wells of Thompson Falls are a little more than 90 feet in depth. The water veins are found in a gravel formation and are doubtless fed by the mountain snows at some distant place. The gravel is porous enough to admit of a freely moving current of air, which during the summer time rushes upward in currents strong enough to snuff out a match held over the wells.

The utility of the cold air currents was first observed in 1884, when the Thompson Falls Mercantile company used the cool air to keep butter, eggs and meat in large quantities. The air can be piped in summer to rooms of houses. The wells are covered over tightly at the top, and large pipes tap the current a few feet below the surface of the ground. These pipes conduct the air to different rooms in nearby buildings.

For cold storage plants, a house is built above the well and the air rushes upward continuously, keeping the temperature at an unvarying point.

ENGLAND'S VAST INSURANCE

Home Companies Close Year with Balances That Are Tremendous.

London.—The people of the British islands are now insured by 96 companies to the enormous total of £941,879,726 (\$4,705,398,659), and this does not include the figures of the colonial and foreign companies. The blue book, which annually appears on this subject, has just been published.

Premiums were paid last year to the amount of £25,644,141 (\$128,220,795), and the year's claims came to £22,122,435 (\$110,612,175), there being an increase under the latter head of £1,135,742 (\$5,653,710).

The companies closed the year with balances amounting in the aggregate to £317,088,943 (\$1,585,444,745). Of this sum they now have almost £36,000,000 (\$180,000,000) invested in land, house property and ground rents.

Dogs Devoured Church.

From the loneliest mission station in the world, on an island 700 yards broad in the remote arctic regions north of Labrador, Rev. E. J. Peck has reached England after a perilous voyage in a 50-ton schooner. The mission's first church at Blackwell's island, Baffin Land, was made of seal skins, but met with an untimely fate, being completely devoured by Esquimaux dogs. In spite of privations Mr. Peck and his colleague, Mr. Bilby, gave regular teaching to the neighboring Esquimaux and translated the New Testament and Genesis into Baffin Land dialect.

Business Honesty.

"And now, my son," said the bank manager, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon you. Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best." "Yes, father," said the young man. "And, by the way," appended the graybeard, "I would urge you to read up a little cuban on life. It will amaze you to find how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."—Tit-Bits.

FUTURE NOT BRIGHT.

First Parliament of Russia Will Be a Farce.

The Revolutionary Programme Is Still the Paralysis of Administrative Machinery from Within.

St. Petersburg.—The uselessness of expecting that the meeting of Russia's first parliament on May 10 will in any way abate the internal struggle is now accepted by everyone. The fire of revolution is burning everywhere continuously, but it has not by a long way burned out or smoked out the government. Far distant, too, is the day when the army will make common cause with the revolutionaries.

The present slaughter of minor government employees in obedience to the orders of Count Witte and Minister of the Interior Duranovo is a salient feature. Thirteen postal telegraphers at Tschita who shared in the general strike in October have just been sentenced to death. The revolutionaries treat this and similar cases merely as a skirmish lost in war.

Against the existing system the revolutionary programme is still the paralysis of the administrative machinery from within. Street fighting and other disorders are not part of their scheme. The leaders are not likely to call a general strike at present because the installation of the Duma as part of the fabric of government offers some hope of wrecking the whole system.

Dzhir Shipoff, the leader of the moderate conservatives, makes the following estimate of what the Duma will amount to when it meets. "The majority will be peasants, who will arrive quite unprepared for the mode of procedure. Many will not even understand the words used, which will be of the official kind and wholly strange to them. The peasants will maintain that the agrarian question is their paramount interest and will refuse to trust its solution to anyone outside of their own class. But if it is just the agrarian question which is bound to meet from the beginning insurmountable difficulties which will serve the revolutionary propaganda."

Shipoff holds strongly that the double and triple system of election makes the people regard the whole procedure as intentionally complicated and obstructive. He emphatically denies that the new council of state will serve in any sense the purpose of upper chambers and senates elsewhere.

He maintains that it will be almost the same bureaucratic wall which exists now as an enemy of public life. He is certain from long experience that he was chairman of the Moscow provincial zemstvo for many years, that the council of the empire and the Duma are foredoomed to a disagreeable struggle, inasmuch as no decision of the Duma can be brought direct to the emperor's notice. The council, in its new form, not only diminishes the authority of the Duma but concurrently reduces the prerogative of the emperor. The majority of those who have analyzed the constitution of the chambers agree with Shipoff that they have been so drafted under Count Witte's guidance as to strengthen the bureaucracy at the expense of both the czar and the people.

NATURE'S PACKING PLANT.

Salton Sea in Southern California Freezes, Salt Gathers and There It Is.

Washington.—The recent extreme cold weather in the southwestern part of the United States has produced one extremely curious result: The Salton sea, which is produced by the overflow of the Colorado river into a depression in southern California, has been frozen over to a great depth. The Southern Pacific railroad, which has been greatly embarrassed by the flooding of its tracks occasioned by the rising of the water, has moved its tracks to the ice, and is now running over the surface.

The water of the lake being salt, it has, in freezing, deposited upon the surface, quantities of salt, which, by the action of the desert winds, has collected in windrows upon the ice. This has given rise to a new industry, or rather to the revival of an old industry. Thousands of cattle have been driven to this neighborhood from the great ranges to the north and south, and the business of slaughtering and meat packing is being carried on upon an enormous scale, the salt and ice for the purpose being right at hand. How long this will last is of course problematical.

In the meantime the good people of Imperial on the sea are greatly enjoying their skating; a pastime which they have not enjoyed since the founding of the town until this date.

Oldest Missourian.

Frederick Saurgrain, the oldest native-born person in the Louisiana purchase, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth a few days ago at his home in Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Saurgrain is the son of Dr. Antoine Saurgrain, the friend of Benjamin Franklin and the "pioneer scientist of the Mississippi valley." The centenarian was born at the Saurgrain home in St. Louis 100 years ago.

Ice from Mont Blanc Glacier.

A company has been formed to cut into the Mont Blanc glacier in Switzerland at a height of 1,000 feet. The ice is mined with dynamite and the blocks are cut into cubes and sent into the valley by a narrow gauge railway. There they are cleaned and then sent by train to southern France.

SPAIN'S FUTURE QUEEN.

Preparations for Gorgeous Reception of Princess Ena Into Her New Realm.

Madrid.—All the details of Princess Ena's solemn entry into Spain next June, on the occasion of her marriage to King Alfonso, have been arranged. The future Spanish queen will cross the northern frontier at Irun, where the troops will accord her a royal salute and a special delegation from the king will receive her with magnificent ceremonial. At the station she will be met also by the general-in-chief of the Spanish army, the governor of the province of Guipuzcoa, the military commander of Irun and all the local authorities.

The presentations will be made by the British ambassador to Spain, escorted by all the personnel of the embassy, special train, composed exclusively of royal saloon cars, will then take the princess to the palace of El Pardo, about ten miles from Madrid.

As there is no railway station at this point, it has been arranged to erect a special pavilion in the park of the Casa de Campo, in which the future queen will be met by the king, the dowager queen, the princess of Austria and the infantes and by all the members of the cabinet on her arrival. The party will escort the princess and her mother to the palace, where the princess will receive the official visits of the authorities.

The trousseau of the future queen will be exposed to public view in Madrid, probably in the senate palace, and every one of the populace will have the right to gaze upon all the garments and jewels of the royal bride.

On the morning of the wedding the princess will go to the capital incognito and on the wedding gown. The king, on horseback, will escort her to the gates, and when the princess is ready a gala concierge will take her to the church for the marriage ceremony. The princess will not be allowed to preserve the wedding gown, but will send it to the sanctuary of Atocha, where it will adorn the virgin statue until another court bride comes to Spain.

JUNK DEALER'S REVENGE.

"Spite" Tenement House in Yonkers, N. Y., Shows His Malicious Cunning.

New York.—Yonkers residents living near St. Andrew's Memorial church are much exercised over the erection of a tenement house for Italians by James Callahan, a junkman, within 50 feet of their church and in the midst of a number of private houses.

The new house is to contain 34 apartments of three rooms each, and Callahan has advertised that only Italian and negro families need apply. He has erected two flag poles on the house, from which the Italian flag will float, and says that he will decorate the house with the advertisements of department stores.

Callahan at one time kept a junk shop near by. The neighbors filed a protest with the board of health, and finally bought the property occupied by the junk shop at an exorbitant price. Callahan threatened punishment. At last he hit upon the plan of a tenement house and prepared to build it on the plot of ground occupied by his own cozy home.

The neighbors did not think he was serious when the foundations were dug and the plans filed with the building department. Then several offers were made to him for the property, but he put his price so high that it would have been a veritable gold mine had he received it. He has now finished the building and is preparing to rent it.

The neighbors are nursing their wrath, and are preparing to erect a line of high fence around his property, hoping to shut Callahan up in a sort of box and keep him there until he comes to terms.

NAB "KITTY THE KISSER."

Pretty Girl Shocks City by Embracing Men on Street and Is Arrested.

Philadelphia.—Darby has produced a rival to "Jack the Kisser." "Kitty the Kisser," the police call her, and those who saw her before Magistrate Kochersperger in Central police court wondered why a lawyer, who caused her arrest for saluting him affectionately in the street, objected.

Katherine Jordan, she calls herself, and despite her 30 years, is pretty and dresses stylishly. If Kitty stayed in Darby all might be well, but she ventured into Walnut street, east of Broad.

The lawyer was greatly agitated and disheveled when he ran up to Police-man Curtis and explained that a young woman was kissing every man she met.

"I had to use force to get away from her," he declared.

An hour later Curtis saw Miss Jordan embrace and kiss a youth at Tenth and Walnut streets, who was astonished and ran away. An old man was next embraced, and he seemed to enjoy it. He then arrested her. She pleaded hard, and was discharged on her promise to be good in the future.

Sculptress Wins.

Miss Evelyn B. Longman, the sculptor whose figure of "Victory" in Festival hall at the St. Louis fair first gained her first public attention, has won by unanimous vote in the competition for the bronze entrance doors of the chapel at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis over 23 sculptors. She will make about \$5,000 out of it.

PUPILS DEPOSITORS.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ENCOURAGED IN SAVING HABIT.

Prizes Offered in Kansas City School Rooms for Largest Number of Depositors—Uses of Savings.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thousands of girls and boys in the public schools of Kansas City are saving money. In the last six years they have deposited in the Missouri Savings bank, where school accounts are kept, a total of \$75,000. Of this amount \$57,000 has been withdrawn leaving \$18,000 to the credit of school children. The first suggestion that school children begin systematically to save stray pennies and nickels came from the W. C. T. U. six years ago. The result was that the Missouri Savings bank offered to take these accounts, to pay two per cent. interest on them and to deposit with the board of education as security for the savings of school children. Kansas City school bonds to the amount of the savings, whatever that should be.

In addition to the suggestion of W. S. Webb, the cashier of this bank, \$50 in cash was offered in prizes to be paid to the three school rooms having each year the largest number of savings accounts. These prizes are awarded April 15 each year by a committee appointed by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools. The money is divided into three prizes, \$25 being paid to the room having the largest number of pupils who are saving, \$15 to the room having the room having the next highest number and \$10 to the third.

Recently the bank asked the board of education to allow the substitution of government bonds for Kansas City school bonds as security. The savings on school children range all the way in amount from 50 cents to \$500. The largest single deposit, strange as it may seem, does not belong to the child of rich parents, but to three little folks who are children of the keeper of a small second hand store. The deposit of these children is several hundred dollars, larger than any other.

"What do the children do with their money?" was asked of W. S. Webb, the cashier of the bank.

"Their accounts are up and down," he replied. "I cannot begin to tell of the many different uses to which some of them have put their money after saving carefully for many months. I remember, however, the case of one little fellow who had saved \$500 and bought a newspaper route. When he told me what he wanted to do with his money, I began to wonder whether he wasn't paying too much for the route. Parents sometimes use the money which their children have accumulated. Strange, though, isn't it, that the boys and girls who are saving the most money are the sons and daughters of poor parents. The saving habit is not hard to acquire and when once formed is easy to maintain."

JOY FOR LITTLE PAPPOSES

There Will Be Allotments for 12,000 Indian Infants If Curtis Bill Passes.

Muskogee, I. T.—If the senate and house pass the Curtis Indian bill as reported by the conferees there will be "something doing" in Indian Territory. The bill provides that all children who have not been enrolled and who were living at that time, shall be admitted to the rolls and given allotments.

Acting Commissioner Beall stated that as closely as it could be approximated 12,000 babies under the bill will be admitted to the rolls. The task of enrolling and allotting these babies will require an additional force of nearly 100 men on the Dawes commission. There will be ten or 12 field parties put out among the Indians for the purpose of finding and enrolling these babies. These field parties will have lots of hard work to do when it comes to rounding up full-blooded Indians and getting data on the number of babies born prior to March 4. The removal of restrictions from Indian lands will practically knock out the land sales division at the Indian agency.

SITS AMONG PEERESSES.

Audacious Act of an Unknown American Woman in House of Lords.

London.—A mysterious American, whom no one appears to be able to trace, made a determined and partly successful effort to pass herself off as a peeress and enter the peeresses' gallery in the house of lords the other night during an interesting debate. She followed the duchess of Marlborough so closely that the officials thought she must be with her. When challenged for her name she mumbled Lady Something and said she was with the duchess. The latter, who is still slightly deaf, did not hear the conversation, and so the mysterious American actually sat down among the peeresses. But not for long. The other women began to discuss her, and finally an official was sent for who questioned the stranger closely. The American calmly said:

"Well, I've won that bet, anyway," and was shown out rather unceremoniously.

London "Hen Parties."

Smart society in London has taken to "hen parties," having adopted an idea long in vogue in this country. Luncheons and dinners are being given "for women only" and the guests seem to find vast amusement in the Adam-less Eden.

WOMEN RIDE IN SMOKER.

New Railway Accommodation Meets with Favor in England.

London.—Three women, accompanied by a man, calmly engaged and occupied the smoking carriage on the American Steamer Express from Euston station to Liverpool the other day. The incident was made use of to emphasize the startling revelations of the extent to which smoking has captured the feminine heart of England. Hitherto smoking among women was popularly regarded as a fad confined to certain exclusive circles in West end society.

It is asserted that in the whole of the fashionable world men and women alike are addicted to the use of expensive tobacco. The women are constantly growing bolder in the matter of smoking in public. This fact is obvious to all who visit the fashionable restaurants and cafes, where the non-smoking woman has become the exception instead of the rule at dinner. Railway men say that women habitually smoke in their reserved compartments on long journeys. Servants in large households report their mistresses are addicted to smoking. Fragrant nicotine accessories unfailingly appear at all women's gatherings here.

It is also alleged that the habit has mastered both men and women servants, and that society members who have large establishments find it necessary to provide for their help smoking saloons, so as to avoid rebellion among maids, coachmen, footmen and cridder flunkies.

Lady Marjorie Wilson, while avoiding the subject of smoking, says that the servants in the great household establishments of England have become somewhat imperious, and that a sort of servants' peerage must be maintained, such houses employing more persons and a greater variety of attendants than they need, simply to provide the kind of life which the servants demand.

Smoking by women is further attested by the appearance of women's cigarette holders, boxes and match safes of gold, silver, platinum and other metals, often studded with jewels.

WASHERWOMAN AN AUTOIST

Michigan Woman Enjoys Riding About the Country on Sundays.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Mrs. Christina K. Huber, a Battle Creek washerwoman, who rides in an automobile purchased with money she earned over the tub, is the most conspicuous motor car enthusiast in the city.

Mrs. Huber does from 18 to 24 family washings a week, and makes about \$25 in six days. She is a typical German woman, saving and respected in the community in which she lives.

For 18 years she has taken in washing, caring for five children and giving them a commendable education. She owns the house in which she lives, another house which she rents, and a farm. Besides this she has bought her car.

When Sunday comes Mrs. Huber enjoys herself immensely riding through the country in her automobile. She says she forgets her home cares and enjoys the woods and the green fields. Then on Monday morning she "makes the rounds" with her machine, gathering the washings. She uses the machine also to deliver the clean clothes.

Mrs. Huber's house is modern and is better than the homes of many persons who earn large salaries. "That automobile," she said, "is the only recreation and comfort I have. Why have I not the same right to own one as a wealthy person?"

SOLDIERS SENT TO GIRLS.

The German Emperor Provides Partners for Young Women to Dance With.

Crefeld, Germany.—When Emperor William visited Crefeld in 1903 a group of girls complained to his majesty that they had no dancing partners and begged him to send a regiment of cavalry. The emperor promised to do so and a regiment of hussars arrived here from Duesseldorf and with it came the emperor, who had decided to take part in the regiment's reception.

The young women of the city enthusiastically acclaimed the soldiers and handed the staff officers heaps of floral offerings for his majesty. The latter, replying to the mayor's speech of welcome, said: "I have kept my word. To-day I have given the town its garrison and the young ladies their partners."

The emperor's remarks were greeted with cheers. The city, which is the center of the silk and velvet industry, was gayly decorated for the occasion, a mile of the principal streets being hung with decorations of velvet and silk. Since the emperor made his promise to the young women at Crefeld in 1903 the reichstag appropriated the sum of money necessary to erect permanent barracks here, which have been constructed for the accommodation of a regiment of cavalry.

Old City Servant.

Enoch Howlett, city paymaster and one of the oldest public servants of Cambridge, Mass., has just returned to his post at the city hall after a ten days' absence caused by illness. He was 80 years old March 22 and it worries him considerably to have been forced to spend his eightieth birthday at home instead of in the city's service.

THE MAN VOLIVA

PERSONALITY AND HISTORY OF LEADER OF ZION'S REVOLT.

Is a Hoosier, and Has Been a Preacher and Religious Worker Since He Was Sixteen Years Old.

Chicago.—The imagination which originates is always succeeded by the matter of fact management, if ruin is to be averted. The ousting of John Alexander Dowle and the inauguration of Wilbur Glenn Voliva in Zion City is an exemplification of the rule.

The two men contrast absolutely—physically, temperamentally, mentally. The exuberant Dowle, massive in frame, redundant in speech, magnetic and dominant in personality, enveloped and swept away by the power of his own visions, recognized in his moments of wisdom and judgment, in his secret communings in his closet, that in the young disciple Voliva existed the sanity, the sense, the prudence, the righteous and sure faculty which would meet all Zion when the influence of its founder was withdrawn.

Spare, pale, ascetic, cool, intelligent, unaffected by dreams, resolute to accomplish the task immediately under his eye, Voliva is no conqueror to found communities, to convert the world, to gain riches in Mexico, and spiritual dominion in the islands of the sea. He could never invent the pagantry, the Hebrew ceremony, the oriental splendor. But he can and he will put the business of Zion upon a substantial footing. He can organize, he can eliminate waste, he can practice economy. In a word, he can transform a struggling, half bankrupt community into a thriving, prosperous, well-to-do American municipality.

Voliva is 35 years old. His hair is black. His eyes are deep set, shrewd, dark and piercing. His shallow cheek is the aesthetic; his thin, close-set lips are the disciplinarian's, not only of others, but of his own spirit. He eats but two meals a day, frequently



WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA.
(Deputy General Overseer of Zion Who Has Repudiated the Authority of Elijah II.)

only one; sometimes not at all. He clothes himself in white tie, frock coat, low cut waistcoat. He never smiles, not because he is oppressed by his own dignity, but because he sees no occasion for mirth. He does not attempt to impress his visitor.

Voliva is an American, a Hoosier, who is so entirely an American that he is ignorant of what is his racial stock. He has been heard to say that he fancies his peculiar name may be French, but he doesn't know.

The family life of Voliva has been filled with romance. He received his education in Newton, Ind., where he was born, in 1870. When only 16 years old, he preached every Sunday in a church at Linden, Ind., while he was a student at Miron college.

While at college he met Miss Mollie Steele, daughter of a physician of Palestine, Ind., who also was a student there. In 1891, after his graduation, he married Miss Steele. He and his wife moved to Irvington, Ind., where they both entered Butler college to continue their studies. While there a child was born to them. Four years later they went to Hiram college, Ohio, to continue their studies. While they were there the child died.

In 1900, Dr. Voliva became associated with Dr. Ruth, the child shown in the picture, was born. A few months later he went to Cincinnati, where he remained six months, and in October, 1901, he went to Australia, after being ordained as an overseer. Dr. Voliva returned from Australia to take charge of affairs at Zion City a few weeks ago.

Largest Life Policy.
The most heavily insured man in the world is probably Mr. L. Rodman Wana-maker, of Philadelphia, who carries \$2,000,000 in the Mutual, in addition to insurance in other companies. Mr. Wana-maker first took out his insurance in the Mutual, amounting to \$200,000, at the age of 34. At 36 he increased it by two additional policies of \$100,000 and \$500,000. Five years later, at 41, he took two additional policies, one at \$1,000,000 and the other of \$200,000. This makes his total insurance in the company \$2,000,000, on which he pays a yearly premium of \$62,226.—World's Work.

Same Old Story.
Mrs. Smith—Oh, dear, I'm completely worn out! I was up more than half the night with a toothache.
Mrs. Jones—That's too bad. Did you go to the dentist this morning?
"Oh, my, no! It was my husband's tooth that ached."—Chicago Daily News.

MAUVE DISCOVERED BY HIM

Scientific Men in England to Celebrate in Honor of Dr. W. H. Perkins.

London.—Among the romances of science few appeal more strongly to the imagination than the discovery, 50 years ago, by Dr. W. H. Perkins, when a youth of 18, which started the great coal tar industries that now absorb many millions of dollars of capital and afford a livelihood to thousands. Unlike many inventors who have made vast fortunes for others, Dr. Perkins reaped a substantial reward from his discovery. He is still living, hale and hearty, happy and prosperous. He soon will celebrate his sixty-eighth birthday anniversary. To commemorate the occasion and the jubilee of aniline dyes, he is to be presented with his portrait in oils; a marble bust is to be made of him for the Chemical society, and a fund is to be established.



DR. W. H. PERKINS.
(He Discovered the Process of Making Dyes Fifty Years Ago.)

to be known as the Perkins research fund, for the promotion of chemical research. Many of the most famous scientific men in England have taken the matter in hand.

Dr. Perkins' father was a builder and wished his son to be an architect, but the lad wanted to go in for chemistry, and, fortunately, his father let him have his own way. When 15 years old he entered the Royal College of Chemistry, and made such rapid headway there that two years later he was appointed assistant to Prof. Hoffman, who had charge of the college. One day the professor suggested to him that he should endeavor to produce quinine by artificial means. He failed, but his experiments led him to treat sulphate of aniline, a product resulting from the distillation of coal tar, with yellow potash bichromate, and thus he obtained the dye stuff called mauve.

For many years after its discovery mauve pervaded the ribbons of civilized womanhood, and under the names of lilac and heliotrope is still recognizable among the latest triumphs of the print works and the looms. It is still the favorite color of Queen Alexandra. But its chief title to distinction is that it was the first of the long series of coal tar colors, more than 100 in number, and rivaling the hues of the rainbow, which have utterly revolutionized the dyeing trade. Dr. Perkins patented his process, and with his father and brother established works near Harrow.

NEW GERMAN LEADER.

Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg May Be Made Chancellor in Von Buelow's Place.

Berlin.—The advanced age of Count Von Buelow, chancellor of the German empire, coupled with opposition in some quarters to his policy, makes it certain that before long he will retire from office, and it is probable that Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg will be his successor. The latter was until a year ago regent of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was born September 13, 1863, and 1896 married Princess Alexandra, daughter of the



PRINCE HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.
(The Probable New Chancellor of the German Empire.)

late Duke Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and niece of King Edward of England. In 1897 the prince was honored with the British decoration of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. His full name and title are His Serene Highness Ernest William Frederic Charles Maximilian. Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. The alleged diplomatic failure of Count von Buelow in the Moroccan conference and the miscarriage of colonial affairs will, it is believed, lead to his retirement.

Suspend Judgment.
A Chicago woman chose a cell in a police station rather than go with her husband. We will have to suspend judgment until we see the husband.—Chicago Journal.

IS NOW A FELLOW

H. L. GOODWIN ELECTED TO GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

He Is Only 28 Years of Age—The Object of the Famous Organization and Privileges Enjoyed by Its Many Members.

Kansas City, Mo.—There are three members of the Royal Geographical society in this city. They are Dr. Edwin R. Heath of Kansas City, Kas., Col. J. Gardiner Stowe, formerly United States consul general in Capetown, South Africa, and H. Llewellyn Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin has just been elected a member of the famous old organization of unusual educational qualifications, particularly in mathematics. Col. Stowe had known him many years and admired his business energy. Under the rules of the Royal Geographical society a fellow may, after a year's membership, propose the name of another for the same honor.

The Royal Geographical society was founded in 1830 for the advancement of geographical science. It received a royal charter of incorporation in 1859. It started with 460 members. To-day it has 4,315 in all parts of the world. Nearly all these members are noted in some capacity. They represent the arts, the sciences, the armies and navies of many nations;



H. LLEWELLYN GOODWIN.
(Who Has Been Honored by Election as Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.)

kings and princes; professional men whose names are known everywhere. There are scores of members with titles enough to tire most people and from five to 20 letters tacked on the end of their names. His majesty, the king of England, is a patron of the society, and his royal highness, the prince of Wales, vice patron. Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D., and other things, is president.

The Royal Geographical society, to be absolutely correct about it, can trace its beginning back to 1555, when the first organized geographical work was undertaken. Travelers began then to write books telling what they had seen in their wanderings. The "Royal society" was founded by some of these travelers. The African association was organized in 1788 to promote the exploration of the Dark Continent. The Raleigh Dining club came into existence in February, 1827. These three organizations were merged in 1830 into the trust now known as the Royal Geographical society. So that H. Llewellyn Goodwin, in being elected to so distinguished a body of such ancient lineage, may reasonably be pardoned if he give evidence of gratification.

A member of the Royal Geographical society has advantages over ordinary traveling mortals. If he wishes to visit some out of the way quarter of the globe, about which no one seems to know anything, he may write to the secretary in London, or visit the "house" if he chances to be over that way, and find out all about it in short order. If his mission shall appear to be particularly praiseworthy, the society will put up money to push it along and may even lend him instruments if he needs them, and an outfit. And when the explorer returns, if he ever does, the society will hold an extraordinary meeting with much solemnity and listen to his story. The collection of maps and books on travel in the society's rooms is not excelled anywhere.

Pulpwood in 1905.
The returns from 159 firms, controlling 232 pulp-mills, give over 2,000,000 cords as the total amount of wood used last year. The wood was divided among the various processes as follows: Sulphite, 1,538,000 cords; soda, 410,000 cords; ground wood, 1,006,000 cords. The total pulp production by all processes by the firms reporting was 1,993,000 tons.—According to the census of 1900, the consumption of pulpwood was then 1,936,310 cords, so that there has been an increase of over 50 per cent. in the last six years. This demonstrates, in a striking manner, the drain upon the forests caused by the pulp industry.

WHITRIDGE NAMED.

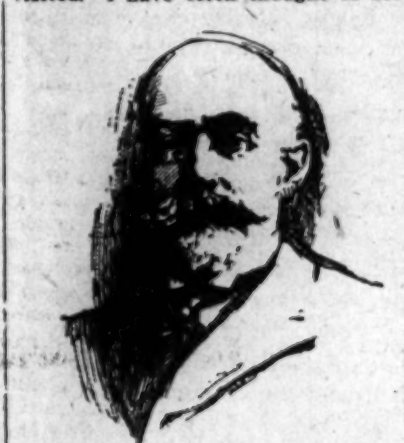
New Yorker Selected as Special Ambassador at King Alfonso's Wedding.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has just announced the appointment of Frederick W. Whitridge, of New York, as special ambassador to represent the United States at the wedding of the king of Spain.

Frederick Wallingford Whitridge is a lawyer with offices at No. 59 Wall street, and is also a director in several companies. He has a home at No. 16 East Eleventh street, where he has lived for nearly 25 years.

Mr. Whitridge has accepted the appointment as special ambassador. Although he has travelled extensively, he has never been in Spain.

"The one country in Europe, I might say," he remarked, "that I have not visited. I have often thought of see-



FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE.
(He Will Attend Wedding of King Alfonso of Spain as Our Special Representative.)

ing Spain, but other countries seemed to have a stronger attraction for the time."

Mr. Whitridge has a country estate in the Highlands of Scotland, where he and Mrs. Whitridge spend their summers. Mrs. Whitridge is a daughter of Matthew Arnold. Both are fond of outdoor exercise. Mr. Whitridge walks from 15 to 25 miles a day during the summer. His selection to be special ambassador from this country to the court of Spain at the wedding of the king is said to have been on the recommendation of Secretary Root, of the state department, although Mr. Whitridge is a personal friend of the president.

Mr. Whitridge was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1852. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1874 and from Columbia law school in 1878. In 1884 he married Miss Lucy Arnold. He is president of the Washington county railroad and a director of the Chicago Terminal Elevator company, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway, Lake Erie & Western railroad, Niagara Development company and other corporations. He is also a member of the Knickerbocker, Century, Metropolitan university and other clubs. He has not taken an active interest in local affairs in some years. He was one of the originators of the municipal civil service commission.

NEW GUNNERY STATION.

Germany Establishes Fine Shooting Grounds for Her Navy at Sonderburg.

Hamburg.—The removal of the German naval gunnery station to Sonderburg marks the second change of address of that institution within recent years. Originally it was installed at Wilhelmshaven, but that place proved unsuitable owing to the tides rendering it difficult of access at certain hours. Moreover, the shooting ground was a long way off, and practice had often to be suspended owing to bad weather in the North sea. The next move was to Kiel, with its magnificent harbor, within easy reach of the open sea, whence the journey to the North sea—where shooting competitions are periodically held—could be



NEW GUNNERY STATION AT SONDERBURG.
(Place Where the German Naval Gunners Will Be Trained.)

made by the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. The increase of both naval and mercantile marine in Germany, however, has taxed the accommodation of that port, and Sonderburg is to be the future home of the German naval gunnery station, with its 2,000 men and six ships—the Mars, Carola, Olga, Freya, Ulan and Hay. Sonderburg lies in an out-of-the-way corner on the south side of Schleswig-Holstein. The sea hereabouts is little frequented by shipping, so that there will be nothing to interfere with gunnery practice. Quarters will be provided on shore for the married warrant-officers and men, and the ships will be stationed here the whole year round, only going to Kiel for repairs.

A CAGE FOR WOMEN

WHERE FEMININE VISITORS TO HOUSE OF COMMONS SIT.

Latest Effort to Have the Barrier Removed Proves Unavailing—Interesting History of How Gallery Came to Be Established.

London.—Despite the reforming zeal of the new house of commons it has been decided that its "grille"—the symbol of women's political inferiority—is to be retained. The grille is the name given to the brass grating which screens the occupants of the ladies' gallery from the view of the members. Henry Norman, an English M. P. who was educated at Harvard and has quite American notions of how women should be treated, asked the prime minister whether "it might not safely" be removed. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has a gift of pawk humor, played awhile with the question. Did it mean "safety for" or "safety from" the ladies, he asked. But finally he specifically refused Mr. Norman's request to submit the question to the house on the ground that the many new members had not yet had an opportunity of studying the weighty matter practically.

There is no denying that in the matter of granting facilities for hearing its discussions parliament treats women scurvily. At the furthestmost side of the chamber, high up, beyond what may be called the pit and the stalls of the members, back of the speaker's throne and the busy reporters, is a curious looking affair which resembles a set of stained glass windows. Then, again, it might be a bird cage, and it looks much like one. Really, it is where the honorable and gallant members keep their wives, sweethearts and feminine friends who come to hear them speak. It is the women's cage—a real cage and not a comfortable one at that. While all



LOOKING THROUGH THE "GRILLE."
(Showing the Brass Trelliswork of the "Women's Cage" in the House of Commons.)

around is light; it is dark; despite the electric fan it is close and stuffy; it gives rise to a species of headache quite different from the headaches of the opera or the academy, and unless one happens to be in the front row one can see little and hear less. It consists of two sections—two-thirds of it are given over to the members of the house; one-third, separated by a heavy partition from the other, is in the hands of the speaker's wife or, if he has not a wife, is in charge of the woman who acts as the head of his household.

Formerly men and women sat indiscriminately in the strangers' gallery of the house of commons. They were even admitted to the sacred door of the house itself. How the women came to fall from their high estate is soon told. On February 2, 1778, a big debate had been foreshadowed, and strangers of both sexes attended in large numbers. Many women being unable to obtain admission, motion was made that the gallery be cleared of all male strangers. This excess of gallantry defeated its purpose. The men were cast forth, but Gov. Johnson, irritated that his men friends had been hustled out, insisted that all strangers must withdraw. The mandate was issued. For two hours, however, the women fought against its enforcement. Thereafter they were rigorously excluded.

The only concession made was to permit a limited number of them, not exceeding 14, to climb over the ceiling of the house and look down through the ventilation hole—an awkward position where they were nearly stifled by the foul air and the smoke of the candles by which the chamber was then illuminated. A few, greatly daring, were not content with such a location. Thus Wrexall mentions that he saw the beautiful duchess of Gordon, habited as a man, sitting, among men in the strangers' gallery. And Mrs. Sheridan, when desirous of feasting on her distinguished husband's eloquence, also used to adopt the disguise of doublet and hose.

Thus matters stood till the whole place was burned down in 1834. Lord Brougham strenuously opposed making any provision for the accommodation of women in the new building. Their bird cage gallery, where they could see without being seen, was the result of a compromise between the chivalrous and the unchivalrous.

Japanese Honor.
U. Iwatani, a Japanese soldier on his way home from prison in Russia, committed suicide on receiving a letter from his father saying that his conduct in being taken alive would spoil the reputation of the Japanese army and cast odium on the names of the family and the villagers, and concluded by ordering him not to return home alive.

AMBULANCE DOGS.

This Government to Use Canines in the Hospital Service of the Army.

San Francisco.—With a gallant record in the Red Cross service of the Kaiser's army, "Fritz," a pretty black-and-white setter, has come to the United States to teach American dogs a new usefulness. "Fritz" was imported by Col. J. W. Hardie recently at the Preside under waiting orders. Col. Hardie, with "Fritz" as a demonstration, hopes to awaken the medical department of Uncle Sam's army to the fact that it is several years behind the European armies in seeking the value of trained dogs for seeking out and carrying "first aid" to the wounded on the battle field. Col. Hardie will take the matter up with Lieut. Charles



HOSPITAL DOG EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE.
(Regular Feature of European Armies to Be Introduced in United States Army.)

Norton Barney, of the medical department of the United States army, who is already much interested in the subject.

In the armies of Italy, France, Germany and England the ambulance dog has long been an official worker, and Italy has even provided a pension for ambulance dogs. The dogs are trained to understand military orders, and elaim one order as distinctly their own. At the command "Seek wounded" the four-footed helpers are off over the battlefield to nose out those who have fallen. Attached to their collars or in pockets inside their Red Cross blankets they carry a packet of stimulant and bandages, and if the wounded can help himself this "first aid" gives him strength and fortifies him until the dog, by climbing a near-by bank or eminence and barking sharply, attracts the attention of a field surgeon or nurse. Every dog is taught to regard a prostrate man as wounded, and the intelligent animals lose no time in calling for help.

The German army has an especially fine lot of kennels, and the medical department takes great pride in its trained dogs.

The scenting powers of the ambulance dog supply a means of seeking out the wounded for which human shrewdness has no substitute. Many times the human searchers win pass within a few feet of an unconscious soldier hidden in a trench or brush, or fail to catch the faint cry of a badly wounded man.

A NEW NATIONAL PARK.

Revival of Movement for Setting Apart 2,000,000 Acres for Play Ground in Appalachians.

Washington.—There is reviving a movement to have the government establish a huge Appalachian forest reserve or national park to take in the most picturesque mountain section where Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina converge. About 2,000,000 acres of the most nearly virgin land east of the Mississippi river is involved.

The idea got into congress in 1902, and a bill passed the senate to appropriate \$10,000,000 and was favorably reported by the house committee on agriculture. An association was formed of which Rutherford P. Hayes, a son of the late president, was the



MAP OF PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL PARK.
(Shaded Portion of Map Shows Location of Preserve in the Appalachian Mountain Range.)

head. It has been revived by persons who have just met at Asheville, N. C. Whether \$10,000,000 now would buy the tract is very doubtful. However, a great deal of that land can be bought for the money if it is appropriated. The idea is to give the perhaps 60,000,000 people who are within 48 hours' ride of the region a permanent playground and nature spot, such as the Yellowstone National park is to the west. The highest mountains and most ravishing scenery east of the Rockies is included in the heart of the great watershed, from which so many rivers flow.

It is largely for the purpose of saving these rivers that the project is urged. Commercialism is making terrible inroads upon the country, leveling its almost primeval timber, and scarring the mountain sides so that the surface soil is being swept away and floods and droughts alternately are the result.

The plan, which no doubt will be fought bitterly by the many great commercial interests that are boring into this retreat of the dryad and faun, does not involve dispossessing the small farmers who now inhabit the region, but is to limit them to cultivation of 200 acres each. The country is not very adaptable to agriculture. It is claimed that only about 50,000 people are settled in this country, mostly in villages.

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TORYISM VS. REFORM.

To the thoughtful colored man of today the drift of American tendencies is far from encouraging. There are two positive movements in speedy progress. One is a gradual drifting back toward the social status of ante-bellum days and the other is a promiscuous stampede after the almighty dollar. The first is best expressed in the term Toryism and the second in that of materialism. One aims to establish the claim to superiority upon race and ancestry and the other seeks the perpetuation of political power through the possession and influence of money. From a purely social point of view, the spirit of Toryism is by far the more dangerous and destructive of Democratic institution of the two. However seductive and dangerous wealth may be in the hands of wicked or ambitious men, yet, in most cases it is an expression of intellectual activity of inventive genius and is a necessary factor in the maintenance of enlightened and stable government. Moreover, wealth is no respecter of persons—it beckons to all without regard to race or condition and rewards all who practice industry and frugality. Hence wealth, in the possession of individuals influenced by the high stimulus of charity and benevolence, may become a glorious instrument for good rather than evil. But Toryism, by which is here meant the determination of individual or class superiority upon race or social status, the clinging to ante-bellum social classifications, simply because they were ante-bellum distinctions, is by far the most harmful power now at work in the American body politic. And the reasons are manifest. In the first place the inevitable tendency of class distinctions is undemocratic. It contemplates the right of the few to rule the many, and denies to the masses the privilege of entering into competition for social distinction and political pre-eminence. In the next place it stimulates false pride in that it predicates superiority upon an unwarrantable presumption that because they can trace lineage some one or two centuries, therefore they are better than their fellows, notwithstanding they can point to no worthy action done from remotest ancestry down to themselves. Again, the natural consequence of this self-asserted superiority is the construction of the human sympathies, a cold indifference toward the masses. This class of Tories abhor all phases of reform whereby the people as a whole are made better and wiser. They are aristocratic, cynical, bigoted and intolerant. They are the Metternichs, the Chataubriands of the nation and hold to their social notions with the tenacity of the Romanoffs or Hohen-zollerns of Europe. For this reason the colored people view with disappointment and alarm the tendency of the so-called better class toward exclusiveness and national indifference and the whites generally toward the assertion of natural superiority over the colored people. And it is wonderful to note with what self-composure and even cheerfulness the colored people bear their burdens and view unfavorable conditions amid privations and wrongs and injustices and persecutions. The history of human society furnishes no such picture of philosophic resignation and Christian fortitude as that presented at this time by the colored people of this country. The history of the last hundred years

furnishes no incident or social conditions upon which to justify an arraignment of the ruling classes such as is within the power of the colored people of this country at this time. And all because of the spirit of Toryism. We are Jim-Crowed at every point. In public schools, public inns, public parks, public highways, the spirit of Jim-Crowism runs rampant. And although the laws are pregnant with the sentiment of the equality of all men, yet in administration the basest lie is stamped upon them, which is winked at if not wholly sustained by the highest courts in the land. And yet the colored people bear it all with stoical heroism and look toward Providence for that relief which must surely sooner or later come. To many this reliance upon Providence seems cowardly, but to the majority it is but the expression of moral heroism, a belief in the ultimate supremacy of right over might and the universal adoption of the brotherhood of man.

The folly of force in our present situation is suggested by the attempt of the Irish, in the thirties, to force from England an acknowledgment of the independence of Ireland. In 1832 there were committed by the Irish people, as the result of agitation for independence, 242 murders, 1,179 robberies, 401 burglaries, 568 cases of arson, 161 assaults and 203 riots, and yet Ireland has not secured independence, showing the futility of brute force in such crises. Hopeful and peaceably disposed, yet craving the exercise of our full civil and political rights, we appeal to all good men and women, who love liberty and justice and who possess the virtue of Christian charity, to help the race to develop a moral sentiment which will remove American Toryism from our midst and substitute in its stead the spirit of reform and the policy of fair-dealing.

A SLANDERER OF NEGRO WOMANHOOD.

Another seeker after notoriety, dollars and Mosesship is abroad in the land, and he has emerged from obscurity with an assortment of falsehood, misrepresentation and detraction which ought to meet the most sanguine expectations of white people who encourage this sort of thing on the part of negro solicitors of funds for alleged educational and religious purposes. The creature referred to bears the name of T. Nelson Baker; it is said he is a negro and a minister, and resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Any negro minister who divides his name in that way is necessarily an object of ridicule, if not of suspicion. Nelse Baker (we say Nelse Baker rather than T. Nelson Baker) because we think it befitting the character of the man as revealed in his utterances) broke out in the Congressionalist of the 7th inst. to the following effect:

"It is pathetic and sad to hear that while one of the greatest missionary conventions that the Student Volunteers have ever held was going on, the negro students who are to be the leaders of the negro race were outside pouting like children because they were not allowed to sit by the side of white men!"

"When I reflect upon the multi-colored aspect of the American negro, and when I remember that these many colors came to the negro race through the degradation of negro women by white men, and when I remember and reflect upon the fact that this degradation—not in all cases, we are glad to say, but in far too many cases—was made easy through the perverted aesthetic taste of the negro woman, which perversion made her willing to sacrifice her virtue that her child might be made a little more beautiful by having 'good hair,' 'thin lips,' 'a light skin' and a 'prettier nose,' and when I remember that this aesthetic perversion is still strong in the life of the American negro—I say, when I remember these things—I welcome almost anything that will keep the negro woman and the Southern white man as far apart as possible."

It is nothing less than infamous that a man and a minister should utter a falsehood as palpable as this certainly is. It is simply incredible that the best young men and women of the race should entertain the notions which this libeller ascribes to them.

That they should complain against discrimination in the matter of being seated in a convention is creditable to their self-respect and manhood. We sincerely hope this part of Nelse Baker's narrative is true. The other part is most certainly not true. Any man who would assail the womanhood of any race in this way is not entitled to any sort of consideration from decent right-thinking people. In this view of the matter the Congressionalist is even a greater offender than Nelse Baker. The Congressionalist is a respectable and well-known religious publication, and is the organ of a denomination that has done wonders in the education and development of the negro. We are at a loss to understand why a paper of this character should give place in its columns to a calumny as dark and infamous as this. We do not believe the Congressionalist would have published a similar attack on the womanhood of any other race of people living within the limits of the United States. As it is an organ of religion, we expect it to make an ample and complete apology for the wrong done. As for Nelse Baker, we leave him to the oblivion which yawns for him.

HOW TO ELIMINATE "JIM CROWISM."

A great deal has been said about Jim Crow cars and Jim Crow theaters. In the first instance the colored people have a right to ride in cars without being discriminated against because they pay taxes to the general government for its support. It is only the common white people who discriminate against the colored people on account of their color. While the colored people have a right to ride in cars, they have no right to be boisterous and dirty in their person, and neither should they use vulgar language nor act in any way disorderly while in the company of other well-behaved people. If you want to be respected, the colored people should respect themselves. It is true that white men will not give colored ladies seats if they enter a car and find them occupied. While this is true, there is no reason for colored men to be disrespectful and refuse to give white ladies seats if the car is filled when they enter. Because white men have no respect for colored ladies, there is no reason for colored men to be disrespectful to white ladies, who show no disrespect to colored ladies when they are seated next to them. There are white men who are gentlemen enough to give colored ladies a seat if none is vacant when they enter a car.

If theaters discriminate against the colored people on account of their color, they are not compelled to attend them. The best way is to keep away from or unite and build a theater of their own. Colored people as a rule will not invest. They are afraid to speculate, and indeed they will not trust one another. The reason for that is, the colored man in business, with a few exceptions, imagines all the time that he is being robbed and in many instances his belief is well founded. There has been no enterprise started in this city that has been successful. Suppose the white people would say that they will combine in business and freeze out the negro, what would become of him? Suppose the white men would say that they will no longer sell a negro goods. What would become of the negro? It is the duty of the colored man to live on friendly terms with his white neighbor if he can and let there be reciprocity of interest between them. There are hundreds of business houses in the city controlled by white people that are friendly to the colored people and a few that don't cater for colored trade. The great trouble with some colored people is they oppose each other and are just as prejudiced against each other as some white people. The moment the colored people realize the fact that they are citizens of their republic and cease Jim Crowing themselves, the sooner their citizenship will be established. Good behaviour, cleanliness, industry and self-reliance will do more to eliminate Jim Crowism than anything else.

PASSING OF NEGRO SERVANTS.

It is indeed sad to see so many of

our colored girls out of employment and wandering around from place to place. Many of them are too proud to work for their own people and many of them are too lazy to work for the white people. Of course there are some honorable exceptions. The colored servants should remember that they can be ladies and gentlemen in the kitchen and dining room as well as they can in the parlor. There are lots of young men and women working out as servants and can command respect if they respect themselves. But the condition of many of the colored servants to-day is heart-rending. Many of them are not wanted because they are not reliable and unclean in their appearance. The large hotels are dispensing with the colored waiters, bell boys and colored cooks. Barber shops that have heretofore been conducted by colored men are fast being displaced by white barbers. The Italians have pushed the colored bootblack aside and established modern and up-to-date bootblack parlors. The Chinaman and up-to-date laundries have taken the place of the colored washerwoman, and the colored nurses no longer are seen upon the public streets. What will be the future of the colored servant is the question? The colored pulpit has thrown aside religion and joined the army of money grafters. Instead of religion in the colored church being preached, begging for money to carry into effect speculation schemes from which many of them receive a percentage. What will be the future of the colored servant is the question that ought to be considered by the pulpit. The time is ripe for the colored people in this city to be looking about them. The colored servant is passing out of existence fast.

OUR COMMISSIONERS.

During the discussion of the school bill in the House of Representatives this week several members embraced the opportunity to criticize the District Commissioners. So far as the management of the government is concerned, there has never been a set of men more honest than the present Board of Commissioners. The Bee has but one fault to make and that is against the Engineer Commissioner, Col. Biddle, who seems to be opposed to the colored citizen. He has given him no consideration whatever, no matter how competent he has demonstrated himself.

The citizens are opposed to the President appointing the School Board and neither do they favor the Supreme Court having anything to do with the selection of their school officers. The President has as much as he can attend to and our courts haven't time enough to attend to the business before them now. Then again the District Commissioners are the proper persons to manage our schools. There is someone in the background that is opposed to our Commissioners managing the schools. That someone seemed to have had something to do with our schools and has received a just rebuke from the Commissioners for some offense not agreeable to our Commissioners. The management of our schools should remain in the hands of the Commissioners who have a better knowledge of our people than anyone else.

THE WAYWARD GIRLS.

There is no institution in this city for the colored girl who has fallen from grace. There is no reformatory except the reform school that seemed to have been established for our colored boys and girls. No white girl is ever sent to the reform school. And why? Because the white Christian people in this community have made sacrifices for their wayward girls by establishing homes. They spend their money and give them time toward reforming their wayward girls. Why can't the colored people do something in this direction? The church has no time for this kind of work. The colored preacher is too busy arranging for picnics and excursions. Hundreds of colored girls are fined in the Police Court daily and those who are too poor to pay their fines are sent to the workhouse.

Let the colored population be doing something for our wayward girls.

THE PUBLIC WARNED.

Prof. Will Marion Cook, who is

presenting Williams and Walker's show in this city at Convention Hall April 30, May 1 and 2, has received information that tickets are being sold for this show at the Philadelphia House and Stewart's barber shop at advanced prices. The purchaser or purchasers of these tickets are warned that none of these tickets will be honored at the door.

Any party or parties having secured tickets at either place, the Philadelphia House of Stewart's barber shop, who will apply to Mr. Cook, will have money refunded.

The only legitimate sale of tickets for this show is at Droop's Music Store, 609 F street, N. W.

We have just received an invitation from our young and distinguished friend, Melvin J. Chisholm, Esq., of New York, to attend the complimentary dinner to Hon. James W. Johnson, recently appointed United States Consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to be held May 5th. We regret our inability to attend. We tender, however, our congratulations to Mr. Johnson and extend to the Republicans of New York who have honored Mr. Johnson our best wishes.

PRESS COMMENTS.

ROSCOE BRUCE HIDES HIS TALENTS.

From the Chicago Conservator.
Roscoe Conkling Bruce, who graduated from Harvard a few years ago with such brilliant honors, is down at Tuskegee holding a position that any ordinary person might fill as well. One way by which it seems that Booker T. Washington hopes to get to be boss of the negro race is by gobbling up all brilliant young men and women which other schools develop and taking them down to Tuskegee and making them his subordinates. This he does at whatever cost, since he gets his money easy. He gives Bruce \$150 a month to do what he could get others to do as well for \$75 to \$80. Bruce is there Washington's subordinate with his fine talents rusting and dying out, while the race at large is suffering for their active exercise. If Roscoe had a little more of the old time fire and self-confidence of his illustrious sire, B. K., he would fling back to Washington his bag of gold and go out and give his struggling race the benefit of his splendid talents and fine training. But Washington could not be bigger than Bruce unless he kept Bruce under him.

MEN AND NOT PARTY.

From the Palestine Plainer.
A great deal is being said by the negro press and certain politicians of color about Col. C. A. Lyons filling the dual position of national committeeman and state chairman. Two years ago these same newspapers and politicians were all whooping for the invincible Colonel, but it seems that Mr. Lyons has failed to make good. They claimed that if both of these positions were given to Col. Lyons he could appoint some prominent negro to a federal position. We cannot vouch for this promise, but we are free to say that, up to this good day, no Negro in Texas holds a federal appointment, above a deputyship. Republican politics in Texas as far as the negro is concerned is a farce. The leaders in the main, are a set of men who care as much about a colored man as Ben Tillman, James Vardaman or Jeff Davis. The negro should pay less attention to party lines and vote for the best man to fill the offices regardless of their politics. We had rather vote for a straight, forward, honest Democrat than to support a lily white Republican. Let politics go and get money and prosperity and you can make yourself felt.

HOW WE ARE POISONED.

From Our Dumb Animals.
There came to our table in the La Moure County (North Dakota) Chronicle, of January 26, about two columns and a half, showing how two hundred and thirty-nine different articles of foods and drinks are adulterated, and nearly all with poisonous and dangerous adulterations. They are certified to by E. F. Ladd, Chemist and Food Commissioner of North Dakota, and published in conformity with the North Dakota law requiring their publication. The reading of them reminds us of the clergyman who, after preaching all summer to a White Mountain audience that there was no hell, failed to collect his salary, and on the last Sunday told them that if there was no hell there ought to be! Our belief is, as we have often said in Our Dumb Animals, that no really effective remedy can be found except by the organization of Public Health Associations, supported by voluntary gifts, entirely independent of politics and the influence of rich adulterators, which shall be constantly investigating through reliable chemists and microscopists things dangerous to public health; give them the widest publicity and call upon the proper officers to prosecute violators of

the law.
As our readers know, our American Humane Education Society has offered a prize of three hundred dollars for the best plan of stopping these poisonous and dangerous adulterations, and we sincerely hope that some useful suggestions may come from that offer.
Geo. T. Angell.

"THE POOR MAN'S OYSTER."

From the Literary Digest.
This name is given to the snail by people in France and Spain, where this mollusk is not only a fairly common article of food among the poor, but is held in great esteem by the gourmet. Says an editorial writer in The Lancet (London, March 17):
"The suggestion that the snail should form a cheap article of food in this country has been revived and there is nothing to be said against the proposal from a dietetic point of view, for, properly cooked, the snail is both nutritious and tasty."

"Care must be exercised in the choice of the snail for food purposes, as it is well known that snails feed on poisonous plants and it is the custom in France to allow a few days to elapse after they have been taken from their feeding-ground in order that any poisonous matters may be eliminated. Most of the snails in France used for edible purposes are collected from the vineyards of Burgundy, Champagne, and Lorraine, which, we may be sure, afford a perfectly clean feeding-ground for the snail, considering the care which is taken to protect the vines from disease. According to analysis very nearly 90 per cent. of the solid matter of the snail is proteid matter, available directly for repairing the tissues of the body. Besides this there are about 6 per cent of fat and 4 per cent of mineral matter, including phosphates. Compared with the oyster, this would show that the snail contains about 100 per cent more nutritious substances. The suggestion, therefore, that the snail should be used for food is not merely sentimental."

SPEAK TO THE POINT.

From Ohio Standard.
A bill has been introduced in Congress to separate the colored and white races on the street cars in Washington City. Of course it will not pass, but the Bee of that city has taken the hint and has come out in a timely article against the conduct and general deportment of some of the colored people while riding on the cars in that place. Editor Chase speaks to the point plainly and forcefully and tells what is what. Right. In dealing with these vexing questions we must overlook our faults.

INTERESTING ARTICLE.

By well-known Charleston colored man in New York Magazine.
From W. Va. News.
The April issue of the Colored American Magazine, of New York, the leading country issued by and in the interests of the colored race, contains an interesting article on Colored Athletics, from the pen of Charleston's well-known colored orator, Phil Waters, who as is well known, is a devotee of all athletic sports, and has probably done much to promote interest in them as any member of his race in the State, if not more. The article in question shows that Phil has control of the pen to an equal extent with that which characterizes his right of the tongue, which is equivalent to saying that the time spent in the perusal of his article might easily be put to much less profitable use. An excellently printed and lifelike cut of its author also accompanies the article.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

The colored attorney united.
The Catholic Church protect the negro.
Congressman Pearce nominated and elected.
The new Police Court Completed by August 31.
Judge De Lucy select another tutor.
P. W. Frisby vindicated.
American Christians practice what they preach.

The Commissioners' school bill become a law.

Suffrage restored to the people of the District of Columbia.

The Republican party be honest for once on the negro question.

R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, sent abroad as he would make a fine diplomat.

A colored man in the next cabinet.

The Commissioners have the appointment of the new school board.

The United States Supreme Court define the constitutional rights of the negro.

Williams and Walker receive an ovation.

The colored press agree on something beneficial to the race.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

The amount the negro race have contributed to Tuskegee.

The names of the many colored clerks appointed in the Register of the Treasurer's office.

If President Roosevelt will seek a third term.

If suffrage will be restored to the District.

If the enemies of Congressman Blackburn haven't eaten crow, black and dirty.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either send a check or postal order. The management will accept any subscribers with collectors.

DEATHS.

Mr. C. C. Stewart has purchased a new home.

ATTORNEY HARRY H. CUMMINGS WAS IN THE CITY LAST WEEK.

Mr. Spencer Robinson and Mr. William Barrett of this city went to Richmond, Va., to attend the funeral of Mr. James Robinson.

Lawyer Perkins, who was in the city business has returned to Roanoke.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., left for his home Monday morning.

Mr. Lucy Shepherd has had for her guest Mrs. M. Cowdery of Philadelphia.

Miss J. Douglass Wetmore, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., but now of New York, was in the city last week.

Mrs. Mary E. Blackwell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. G. Ball, of the Rock, Ark., has returned.

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt spent her Easter in Lynchburg, Va., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Goldsberry.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles I. West and son, after having spent a delightful time in Atlantic City, N. J., have returned.

Dr. Furman J. Shadd and family, who have been spending some time in Atlantic City, N. J., have returned to the city.

The attendance at the Congressional Church Wednesday evening was attended by a large number of society people.

Mrs. Curry and her son, who were here during the Easter holidays, have returned to their home in Philadelphia.

Miss Alice Saydam, of 2505 M street, N. W., gave a delightful card party at her residence last Friday evening. Delightful music was in attendance.

Miss Jesse Fortune, the accomplished daughter of Editor Fortune of the New York Age, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Terrell.

Mrs. Edward Shanklin of Columbus, Ohio, with her two little girls were here on account of the serious sickness of Mrs. Shanklin's mother.

Prof. Booker T. Washington, accompanied by two of his secretaries, was in the city Monday. He called at the White House. He was entertained by Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Miss Eleanor Curtis of our city will be maid of honor for her sister, Miss Hattie, who will be married to Dr. John Hall, of Boston, Mass., in June. Miss Hattie Curtis is of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Ballar and Wormley went to Boston, Mass., last week as the guests of Mrs. R. Hemmings, of Sussex street. They were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Page Brooks, of Wescott street.

During Easter week D. G. Treasurer J. W. Lee has been quite busy furnishing his many customers with all sorts of flowers and shrubbery. Brother Lee is one of the best-known florists in the city.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase read a paper before the Epworth League of Asbury Church last Sunday. Tomorrow Dr. Geo. H. Richardson will read a paper entitled "The Pulpit." Exercises begin at 4:15 p. m.

Mr. Thomas L. Jones read a very interesting paper before the Second Baptist Lyceum last Sunday afternoon, entitled "Whispers." The paper was discussed by Attorney M. T. Clinkscales and M. Gordon.

Mr. Arthur F. Boston, the social representative of The Bee, has been quite sick at his home. The genial Arthur is much missed in the social circle. There is no young man in the social circle more popular than Mr. Boston and his return to the club was greeted with enthusiasm.

The Clarksburg, Md. public schools having held their closing exercises two weeks ago, Miss Lena Hewitt who was principal has returned to the city. The colored people of Maryland have the advantage of the schools seven months in the year and the white ten. The colored schools closed March 30.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trammell of 2235 12th street, N. W., are two happy souls. Mr. Trammell, who is now attached to the executive staff at the White House, is one of the most popular employees there. He is liked by everybody. This genial host and hostess are two of the best social entertainers in the vicinity of 12th street, N. W. Their weekly functions are always attended by many of their social friends. The social event of last Wednesday was a scene of much brilliancy. It was a tea given in honor of a few select friends of the host and hostess. The reception parlor and dining room were beautifully decorated with flowers and large palms. In each corner of the reception room were four massive palms. The table was decorated with cut flowers and at each guest's plate was a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The cream was made in watermelon shape and served in miniature size to each guest. It was made by Demont. Miss Norman Barrett, an accomplished pianist, furnished the music. Among those present were Miss Lizzie Yates, Miss Dowling, Mr. Talbert Dowling and Mr. Dean.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the Silver Star Juvenile Society No. 247 G. U. O. of O. F. last Sunday at Miles Memorial Church. Rev. L. E. B. Rosser the pastor preached the sermon.

The following program was rendered: Call to order, Supervisor Annie V. Hicks; Music, Choir; Prayer, Rev. L. E. B. Rosser; History of the Juvenile Society, Carrie Harris; Sermon, Rev. Rosser; Music, Choir; Selection, Beulah Scott; Solo, "Suffer Little Children to come unto me; Selection, Gracie Butler; Collection; Benediction.

The Supervisors are: Annie V. Hicks, Indiana Tyler, Anthony Mason, B. J. Tyler.

THE DAUGHTER OF EDITOR FORTUNE VISITS WASHINGTON

Miss Jesse Fortune, of Red Bank, New Jersey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Thomas Fortune, is visiting the nation's capital for the first time and is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Robert H. Terrell. Miss Fortune is a teacher in the public schools of greater New York. All of the pupils are white yet she is one of the best beloved teachers in New York. Miss Fortune has inherited much of the literary ability of her distinguished father and has written considerably for the press, both in prose and poetry and her work has been very creditable for one so young.

On Tuesday night her hostess, Mrs. Terrell, gave a large and brilliant reception in honor of Miss Fortune and more than a hundred of the younger element of Washington society gathered to pay their respects to her. In the receiving line were Mrs. Terrell, Misses Fortune, Grace Nail of New York, Sallie Johnson, Imogene Wormley, May Tyson, and Tessa Lee. The ushers were Messrs. James A. Cobb, Haley Douglass, Benjamin Washington and Amelias Glenn.

Miss Fortune will be the recipient of a great deal of social attention while in the city.

SOCIAL CHIT CHAT.

The boys and girls were out last Sunday with their Easter outfit.

Now let's be honest, when will the smoker of the Y. M. P. L. take place? Don't laugh, it is too serious.

Say, William, how did you like Johnnie's trousers last Sunday? Out of sight. Are you going? Where? To the Y. M. P. L. reception May 4, Washington Light Infantry Armory. I wouldn't miss it.

Some people turn on their best friends when they find that they can't use them.

Boys, because the perivals have closed, be true to your profession of faith, or in other words, come clean.

Williams and Walker will soon be here. A hint—don't come in contact with them. Please don't, from a financial standpoint if no more. You heard us.

Let's buy a hall. What for? The votes will tell why not.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

Miss Hattie M. Hansboro and Mr. Clarence W. Alexander were united in the holy bonds of matrimony Wednesday evening, April 18, 1906, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Jones, 1901 Vermont ave., N. W., by Rev. Walter H. Brooks. The parlor was beautifully decorated with palms. The ceremony was performed under an immense bell.

The bride was dressed in a princess gown of white satin, tastefully trimmed in point lace and white satin ribbon, veil, wreath of lilies of the valley, and carried a large bouquet of pink carnations. She was attended by Miss Ethel Botts of Warrenton, Va., who was attired in a shirred princess of white peacock-cyng, beautifully trimmed in German Valenciennes lace and carried a bouquet of La France roses. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Frank Alexander, as best man. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents, among which were the following: Dr. and Mrs. Cabaness vase, Misses Ross and Mother after dinner coffee set, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gideon cake plates,

Mr. T. E. Dowling pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Fields silver bread tray and wine glasses, Mr. H. W. Cook, clock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas water pitcher, Misses Marie and Lucy Lockley trash basket, Mr. Thomas Cox salad dishes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Calvin Chase after dinner set, Recorder and Mrs. J. C. Dancy towels, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Lyons silver sugar tongs, Mrs. Corum water pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown jardiniere, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hansboro toilet set, Mr. William Brown one-half dozen cups and saucers, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis tea set, Mr. C. R. Brown tea set, Mr. and Mrs. Wash Brooks one-half dozen plates, Mr. H. Burwell and Mrs. Cora Fields ice cream set, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fields carving set, Mr. Clinton Weaver, water set, Miss Margaret Alexander pitcher, Mr. D. White pitcher, Miss Sadie Hunter silver gravy ladle, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cager silver butter knife, Miss Minnie Lucas gold jewelry case, Mr. Earnest Allen silver ice cream spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith and brother silver tea spoons, Mrs. D. S. Brandon and daughter silver bullion spoon, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Moss salad dish, Miss Irene Alexander picture, Miss Rose Botts and Mr. Brown picture, Mr. and Mrs. Hansboro tea set, Miss Josie Ross set of underwear, Rev. and Mrs. Roland Hazard Marsailles spread, Mrs. Alexander dinner plates, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Payne salad dish, Dr. and Mrs. Turner ice cream set, Mr. P. A. Dickson fruit stand, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Cole napkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Turner towels, Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart punch bowl, Mrs. Levi Aukeny handkerchiefs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodford towels, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Coleman towels, Miss Beatrice Malvan towels, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kemp towels, Miss Edmonia Fisher towels, Mrs. Nannie B. Wilson towels, Miss Emma Hughes towels, Miss Mayme Cole towels, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pollard silver berry spoon and saucer, Dr. Mamie J. Williams laundry bag, Miss Mattie Williams handkerchief case, Miss Ruth Cook cut glass salt and pepper cruets, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Brooks silver berry spoon, Mr. Monroe Allen silver sugar spoon, Miss Mattie Strother plaque, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and daughter plaque, Miss Marie Wanzler bureau set, Mr. George Cox and Miss E. Botts lace bed set, Mrs. Alice Nelson silver ladle, Misses Marion and Gertrude Carter bath towels, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Briles clothes basket, Miss D. Willis pillow cases, Miss Emma Willis dressing sacque, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prater bureau scarf, Mr. and Mrs. Atterell Richardson bureau scarf, Miss Ruth and Rose Piper linen table cover, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Alexander table cover, Miss Mary Robinson sheets, Miss Eva Thomas sheets, Mr. and Mrs. John Streets sheets.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will be at home to their many friends on Sunday, April 29, 1906, at 1914 10th street, N. W.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

Miss Alice Wormley, of Washington, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Menton on S. 10th street.

The choir of 19th Street Baptist Church of Washington furnished the music morning and evening last Sunday at the Cherry Street Church.

Miss Lelia Ewing, of Howard University, was here during Easter.

Mrs. Leroy Brown entertained Miss Alice Nelson, of Washington, Easter.

Miss E. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, was the guest of Miss Mae Belle Walker Easter.

Mrs. Kesiah Green gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. H. Lane of Washington while she was here on a visit.

Miss Ossie Cromwell, of Washington, paid her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Cromwell a visit last week.

Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of S. 15th street, were Mrs. Keeling and Miss T. Lee of Washington.

Mrs. Shadd and daughter were the guests of Mrs. Martin Cowdery Easter Monday.

Miss Susie Cook, of Washington, who gave to St. Thomas P. E. Church two candleabra in memory of her mother, was present at the blessing of the same.

MISS EMMA F. G. MERRITT.

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt has an excellent article in the Voice of the Negro on Douglass Day. Miss Merritt wants the day made national and gives several good reasons why the day should be made national.

Locals.

We are very sorry to announce that our Society Chit Chat writer has been on the sick list. Is he all right now, Dr. Fierre?

Jno. R. Brown is making a fine reputation as financial secretary of several organizations. He knows no members except on financial basis.

The reception committee of the Young Men's Immediate Relief Association tendered a collation to the ladies who rendered much valuable assistance at the reception given on March 2. The collation was given at the residence of Mr. Molen, 407 O Street, N. W., Wednesday evening, April 11, music preceding the same being rendered by Messrs. Bias, Hatton and Harris after which all repaired to the dining room and partook of the sumptuous spread.

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A Square Deal FOR EVERYBODY
\$10 to \$300

On FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC., without removal, at a low rate of interest. WHEN YOU BUY MERCHANDISE you go to a reliable house. Why not do the same thing when you borrow money? We are an old-established company, and treat everybody alike. Isn't it worth your while to see us before dealing elsewhere? We pay other companies and advance you more money. We also loan on plain note to salaried employees, and make a specialty of loans to TEACHERS.

POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO.
628 F Street, Northwest.
ATLANTIC TRADING ROOMS 25 and 26
Receives all business by railway or elevator.

Among those present were: Mrs. H. Lyons, Mrs. Nelson, Misses Wilson, Tyler, Jackson, Cole, Torrance and Carr, and Messrs. H. W. Ball, president, Hatton, Ennie, Molen, Lyons Mahoney, Harris, Bias, Hackley Williams, Drew, Rollins, Walker, Hunter, Richardson, Banker Dodson, Cleveland, Lee, Simms, Naylor and Chase.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE DISTRICT.

A largely attended mass meeting was held at Friendship Baptist Church, 1st and H streets at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon last under the auspices of the Missionary Society of that church. Miss Della M. Shaw, the president of the Society presided. In her opening address she forcefully impressed upon the audience the growing importance of missionary work in the District and the necessity of immediate organized effort.

The principal address was delivered by Lawyer W. C. Martin, who quoted largely from the 25th chapter of St. Matthew. He declared that to follow Christ we must help suffering and unfortunate humanity, and that the surest way to prepare souls to live in the next world was to teach them to be truthful, generous and just and respect themselves in this world. Mr. Charles Williams, superintendent of the Sabbath school made some timely sermons on the subject of mission work and the necessity of teaching self-respect.

Master Lewis Carminse, a boy about 8 years of age, read a nice, well-written paper on the subject of missions.

The speakers complimented Miss Shaw for the success of her praiseworthy work and encouraged her to go forward with it.

Miss Mattie R. Bowen, who had also been specially invited to speak was unavoidably absent. In her laudable work Miss Shaw is ably assisted by Mrs. Hannah Hunt, Mrs. Lucy Quivers, Mrs. Lucinda Allen and Messrs. Charles Straughers, Nelson Keith, Thomas Minor and Charles Williams.

Coming? Who? WILLIAMS & WALKER. When? April 30—May 1 and 2.

Williams & Walker

AND THEIR OWN C O A

"ABYSSINIA"

THE SPARKLING MUSICAL ODDITY.
BOOK AND LYRICS BY JESSE A. SHIPP.
AND ALEX. ROGERS.

MUSIC BY WILL MARION COOK AND BERT WILLIAMS.
CONVENTION HALL, APRIL 30, MAY 1 AND 2.
THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
Sale of seats begins at Convention Hall Monday, April 16, and box office open from 12 noon to 6 P. M. Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, and 75 cents. Matinee, \$1.00, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

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If you buy for cash you are limited to the amount you have to spend. Every one knows that it is seldom the cheapest goods which are the most economical, and if the amount in your pocketbook doesn't permit you to buy the value that actually represent the greatest economy you are money out. When you buy from us you can exercise your best judgment in selecting the most satisfactory articles, for you can rest assured that we will arrange the terms to suit you, and we make no extra charge for extended payments. If you need a new Refrigerator, new Mattings, new Furniture, a Go-cart, or any house furnishings, you don't have to wait until you have saved the full amount, for you can come and choose whatever you want from our stock at any time. You will find all the prices marked in plain figures.

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OX-MARROW POMADE HAS A MAGIC EFFECT ON CURLY HAIR AND MAKES IT GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT.

SPECIAL OFFER.
Present this coupon and ten cents and we will give you one full sized bottle of Ox-Marrow Pomade.

AGENTS FOR MADINOLA COMPLEXION CREAM.

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST

PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES.

The Hornstein Co.

505 9th & 819 E St. n. w

Bring this add and receive a bottle of wine free with every bottle of Winchester or Monument Whiskey.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN.

1614 14th street, N. W.
All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon, \$1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

EASTER AT RICHARDSON'S DRUG STORE.

New perfumeries of the season. Have the children's eggs colored from my famous dyes. All colors and designs. Send an Easter present to your friends with the Easter compliments of our store. South Washington's leading DRUG STORE.

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 8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
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- SUMMARY.
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CURES DISEASE WITH LIGHT

Copenhagen Physician Remedies Affections of the Heart in a Unique Manner.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Hasselbach, though considering further disclosures on the Finzen ray treatment at the moment premature and untimely, admits striking out on new and independent lines and has become convinced that the light treatment is effective in heart disease and affections of the nervous system.

Dr. Hasselbach, after experimenting on his own perfectly normal organs, next experimented on two doctors. Both of these were complete invalids, one suffering from angina pectoris and the other from a nervous affection of the heart. This treatment, which lasted in one case for a month, and in the other for six weeks, resulted in enabling both doctors to resume their practice. Twenty patients—men and women—suffering from heart disease or rheumatic affections, are now awaiting treatment with the Finzen rays, some of them being already in the doctor's hands.

Dr. Hasselbach's treatment results in very materially increasing the temperature of the skin; but the taking of the exact measurements has not yet been considered. A hospital for the light ray treatment, provided with 50 beds, will be ready here for the admission of patients in a year's time.

RATTLERS UNDER HEARTH.

West of Reptiles Unearthed—Woman Scolds Them to Death and Then Displays Them.

Manassasville, Ky.—Forty-two rattlesnakes, ranging in size from six inches to five feet, were killed under an old-fashioned hearth at the farmhouse of Isaac Welborn, in the Roundtree neighborhood.

Mrs. Welborn scolded the reptiles, and, with a pair of tongs, lifted them out and placed them in a row for display. For several weeks Mrs. Welborn had complained that the house was haunted. Friends shared this belief and neighbors ceased their visits to the Welborns.

Mrs. Welborn was on the verge of prostration when she persuaded her husband to remove the hearthstone. In a hollow place the snakes were snugly awaiting the coming of warm weather.

Mrs. Welborn has forgotten her nervousness and gave a dinner party and everybody in the vicinity partook of the hospitality of the Welborns and viewed the largest array of rattlers ever placed on exhibition in Kentucky.

Has Longest Legs in State.

Charles Coy, of Navesink, N. J., has the longest legs of any person in the state. He is but 17 years old, yet is over six feet tall. His body is unusually short, and his legs are unusually long. He requires a pair of trousers 48 inches the inside seam of the leg. With all this height Coy is a lightweight, tipping the scales at 125 pounds.

How Far Does Decision Reach?

A New Jersey court holds that a man is not responsible for beer bills incurred by his wife as beer is not a necessary of life. A certain smart set near New Jersey would like to know whether the same rule applies to cock-fights and highballs.

Not! The Trust PURITY ICE CO. L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

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because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland, 491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N.W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.
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333 Vt. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

Bar stocked with 511 Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars 5 and 10c
Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop.
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Old Reserve,
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FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meet at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meet at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 132, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlie, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

WOULD KILL PLANT.

SCIENTISTS TO DESTROY THE WATER HYACINTH

Chemical Has Been Compounded Which Does Away with Hindrance to Navigation—Liquid Is Secret—Sprayed Upon Flower.

Washington.—For years scientists men have been making every effort to find a means of destroying the water hyacinth. Its growth is most luxuriant, and it spreads so rapidly that it covers vast areas of the waters of southern rivers and becomes a menace to navigation. Various have been the schemes to rid the waterways of this pest, but none have been effective till quite recently.

A chemical has been compounded which has such an effect upon the plant that if it comes in contact with the stem or blossom these portions soon wither. The solution is so powerful, also, that it works its way down the stem, killing the root.

Some of the ingredients are known only to the inventor, but a large quantity of acid is used in its preparation. The process of manufacture is very simple, the "laboratory" being placed upon a barge provided with two tanks. Connected with the tanks is a boiler, in which the ingredients are mixed at a high temperature, which is produced by steam heat.

The laboratory boat or barge used in the work is of light draft, so that it may be towed by the spraying boat. The latter is provided with three reservoirs, which are filled by pumping from the barge.

Pipes lead from the reservoirs to a steam pump, which supplies the spraying apparatus. This consists of three booms. One extends directly in front of the vessel, being supported by a block and tackle attached to the bow deck. The others project from the sides of the vessel. The sprayers consist of hollow tubes, which are perforated at intervals of about a foot, and the holes are fitted with miniature nozzles.

The liquid is forced into the sprayers through lines of hose, which are connected to the sprayers by couplings in the usual manner. The arrangement of the sprayers is such that the chemical can be distributed over a space of 90 feet in width when the boat is moving.

The reservoirs carry a sufficient supply of chemical to cover about 100,000 square yards, and on a portion of the stream where the growth is not too rank the steamer will treat this area of surface in a day. In places where the side sprayers cannot be utilized on account of trees or other obstructions the chemical is applied to the plants by means of ordinary hose operated by members of the crew.

That this method is most effective is proved by the fact that portions of the dead growth which have been taken from the St. John's river, where the chemicals have been applied, showed that the fiber has decomposed at the very roots.

In this state it no longer hinders navigation, for the solution kills the seeds as well as the plants. The best time for carrying on the work has been found to be during the seedling time, and as great a space as possible is covered during that period. The solution used is of such destructiveness that the withering process begins within a few hours after it has been applied, for it penetrates to the very roots.

During the funmaking Robert Curran asked Miss Rebecca Shindler to become his bride. D. G. Moore, entering into the spirit of the occasion, agreed to act as "minister," so he "united" Curran and the woman.

Unfortunately, the latter thought the ceremony genuine, especially when given a certificate. In fact she has refused to look upon the matter as a joke, and Prosecutor Lloyd's attention will be called to the case. Miss Shindler is about 50 years old, while Curran is not yet 30.

SHOT A 5,000-FOOT CHUTE
Little Girl Makes a Flying Trip and Escapes Without Hurt in Episode.

Winsted, Conn.—Marie Rosier, six years old, whose father is a wood-chopper on Canaan mountain, in West Norfolk, had a thrilling ride down the mountain side in the 5,000-foot trough of the Canfield Lime company.

The trough, made as smooth as glass by the wood sliding down it, has a sharp descent and then rises to allow the wood to shoot up into the air and fall into a pile. The girl crawled up into the trough and was coming down feet first when men at the base of the mountain heard her cries.

Like a shot out of a cannon the girl left the trough and dropped 20 feet into the arms of Foreman Michael Tierney, frightened but uninjured.

Man, 103, to Wed Girl of 23.
Out in Colorado a man who claims to be 103 years old is going to marry a lady 23 years old. She must be one of those women who like to gather up and exhibit family relics.

ARRANGES OWN FUNERAL

Indiana Man Provides That He Be Borne to Grave by Democrats—Voted for Polk.

South Bend, Ind.—"When I am dead and ready to be laid away in the last sleep, I want to be buried in plain, rough coffin covered with oak bark. I have been a Democrat my life, and I want men who have been lifelong Democrats to be pallbearers. I don't care who is elected to preach the funeral service, but it is my request that John Hartman say what he can that has been good in me during my lifetime, and in the event that I should outlive Mr. Hartman then I want J. R. Hartman to do this for me."

The above is the strange request made by Jacob Martin, a pioneer resident of St. Joseph county. Mr. Martin explains that he realizes he is nearing the end of his earthly career, and that as he is firmly determined upon his funeral arrangements he wants them published now in order that they will be carried out as he desires.

"I was born and reared a Democrat," said Mr. Martin, "and I want to be buried as and by Democrats. My first vote was cast for Polk and Dallas."

Mr. Martin was 88 years old November 8, and he has been a resident of this county for 77 years.

HOOSIER POET BUYS HILL
Riley and His Chum, Dickey, to Build Twenty-Seven Room House on the Summit.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bear Wallow Hill, Brown county, the second highest point in Indiana, has been purchased by James Whitcomb Riley, and his close personal friend, John Dickey, and they will build a summer resort on its crown.

Mr. Riley has long wished for some place where all the conditions would be favorable to the play of the imagination, and to intellectual growth, and he will make Bear Wallow a resort peculiarly adapted to his purposes.

Bear Wallow is one of the most picturesque places in the state. The hill gets its name from its old-time inhabitants, that wallowed with delight on its green slopes and rocky sides. Many of Riley's poems are said to have been inspired by the beauty of the hill's natural scenery.

The house will be three stories high, and contain 27 rooms. It will be thoroughly modern, and of beautiful architecture. Mr. Dickey, who is a Greenfield man, is now on the ground superintending the work of clearing the hill of its timber. Five thousand fruit trees will be set out as soon as this work is completed.

RAMBLE BRINGS LONG TERM
Frenchman Explores German Fort Innocently—Seized and Sent to Prison for High Treason.

Frankfurt-on-Main.—A broken old man of 70 has been admitted to the Laneville almshouse as an "urgent case." His health is shattered, he is penniless, and has not a friend in the world. But 15 years ago M. Pierron was a respected citizen of Laneville, a commercial traveler in a good position, with a wife and son.

Being in Coblenz one day he rambled quite innocently around the fortifications. The German authorities stopped him, and on examining his papers, found him to be an officer of the French territorial army. The next day Pierron was summarily condemned to 15 years' imprisonment for high treason.

He served his sentence to the last hour in the Magdenburg fortress, but while he languished in jail his wife had died and his son was killed in the Madagascar war. This sad case is an example of the rigor with which German guards her frontiers.

LAVA IS LATEST VEGETABLE
Gourmets Welcome It and Doctors Set Seal of Approval Upon Its Consumption.

London.—The latest addition to the already comprehensive range of vegetables which now grace the tables of the gastronomic cognoscenti is lava, pronounced "lay-va," and served hot with roast mutton, instead of or in addition to the time-honored red currant jelly.

Lava, when served, looks like spinach, save that the rich emerald tint of spinach is replaced by a mingled deep green and amber.

Lava is a marine legume, and is found among the wild rocks of Scotland's iron-bound coast. It grows at the water's edge in long, wavy fronds, and when in the sea displays a brilliancy of beryl and ruby.

It is purveyed by the fishmongers, by whom it is put through a course of maceration in weak brine. When served from the hands of a chef, lava is flavored with lemon. Gourmets welcome lava as a highly palatable and very nutritious recruit to the table, and physicians classify it as a valuable diuretic.

Anti-Hazing Law Is Passed.
The Ohio senate has passed the anti-hazing bill which originated in the house, and it has gone to the governor for his signature. The bill provides that any student of any university or school, public or private, found guilty of hazing shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than six months in jail, or both. The heads of instructors of schools who knowingly permit hazing are amenable to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

